Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

MONTHLY REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

FOR

FEBRUARY,

1869.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1869.

MONTHLY REPORT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February* 24, 1869.

SIR: I submit for publication herewith tables showing the relative proportion of farm stock of the several States, in comparison with the estimated numbers of last year, with extracts from correspondence, and brief articles upon the following topics: Reports in foreign languages, white Polish oats, the Rocky Mountain goat, the wool trade, productions of California in 1867, California items, the lumber trade of Chicago, international horticultural exhibition, the potato disease, stock diseases in Europe, agricultural statistics of Great Britain in 1868, and meteorology.

Respectfully,

J. R. DODGE, *Statistician.*

Hon. HORACE CAPRON, *Commissioner.*

COMPARATIVE NUMBERS AND PRICES OF FARM STOCK.

Horses have increased slightly in most of the western and southern States, but very little in the middle and eastern—not enough to keep pace with the increase of population in the Atlantic sea-bound States. Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and the Pacific coast States exhibit the largest increase. That the numbers are not equal to the demand is shown by the general though small advance in prices.

The increase of mules is also slow in comparison with the rapid aggregation of population, and the range of prices appears to be higher than last year.

The returns of oxen and other cattle point to a positive decrease in New Jersey, Maryland, North Carolina, Florida, Texas, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, the dimminution amounting to five per cent. in the latter State. In milch cows a reduction is reported in Texas, Ohio, and Illinois, and some of the southern States. A general increase in prices of cattle is reported.

The reduction in the number of sheep appears to be general, the only exceptions being Rhode Island, Tennessee, Missouri, Minnesota, Kansas, and the Pacific States. The loss cannot be much less than 10 per cent. In some States it is placed at 15 or more. The prices of sheep have declined slightly in certain sections, and advanced in others. In Connecticut and New Jersey, where unusual attention has been given to mutton breeds, prices have been fully maintained. In districts where the Merino stock monopolizes sheep-walks, the decline is general and in some sections heavy.

The returns of swine corroborate those of last fall showing the comparative numbers of fattening hogs, and mark a very decided reduction in numbers, amounting to 15 per cent. in a large portion of the Ohio valley. The prices are largely increased in many States—25 or 30 per cent., and not unfrequently 50 or 60 per cent. An inspection of the tables will show a marked advance, the result not only of a reduction in numbers, but of speculation naturally caused by such a state of facts.

NUMBER AND PRICES OF FARM STOCK IN FEBRUARY, 1869.

Table showing the relative proportion, in tenths, of the farm stock of the States named, in comparison with the number in February, 1868, and the prices of the same in February, 1869, for the different ages.

STATES.	HORSES.					MULES.				
	Average *number* of horses compared with that of February 1, 1868.	Average *price* per head of same under 1 year old.	Average *price* per head of same between 1 and 2 years old.	Average *price* per head of same between 2 and 3 years old.	Average *price* per head of same over 3 years old.	Average *number* of mules compared with that of February 1, 1868.	Average *price* per head of same under 1 year old.	Average *price* per head of same between 1 and 2 years old.	Average *price* per head of same between 2 and 3 years old.	Average *price* per head of same over 3 years old.
Maine	10.1	$42 22	$70 27	$97 55	$141 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Hampshire	10.2	35 00	56 66	82 16	109 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	10	35 78	58 64	84 21	111 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mas'chusetts	10.3	40 71	64 28	95 00	157 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island	10	35 00	55 66	86 66	126 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	9.7	45 00	72 50	108 75	147 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	10.3	42 88	70 50	101 08	138 11	10.1	$45 78	$76 23	$114 84	$151 00
New Jersey	10	58 71	96 42	147 85	161 07	10.2	49 62	95 55	143 50	182 85
Pennsylvania	10.1	45 28	72 34	101 80	140 62	10.3	53 09	86 23	125 92	155 26
Delaware	10	45 00	75 00	100 00	125 00	10	50 00	80 00	110 00	150 00
Maryland	10	43 88	71 22	104 22	136 77	9.6	53 00	89 40	137 16	155 11
Virginia	10.6	34 70	55 93	80 58	104 14	10	41 19	67 00	108 80	125 37
N. Carolina	10	37 43	59 17	87 28	114 89	10.2	42 10	69 71	103 42	129 37
S. Carolina	10.1	36 50	68 90	101 70	135 00	10.7	52 22	79 11	114 30	150 20
Georgia	10.1	45 70	67 30	100 62	135 51	10.7	54 77	86 36	130 00	154 10
Florida	9.5	51 00	71 00	109 00	141 00	9.2	66 66	103 33	158 33	172 50
Alabama	10.5	32 66	55 00	80 83	122 50	10.8	38 50	65 00	113 33	146 66
Mississippi	10.2	35 00	58 63	87 72	135 83	10.8	39 50	66 00	115 50	157 08
Louisiana	10.5	25 83	42 50	77 85	127 14	11	32 50	50 00	106 25	145 71
Texas	9.8	13 11	21 16	29 66	40 94	9.8	16 71	27 50	44 28	69 92
Arkansas	10.5	23 31	37 87	52 85	82 87	10.8	33 42	49 14	69 71	105 12
Tennessee	10.7	45 68	68 86	94 54	118 06	10	51 95	77 13	113 33	139 04
W. Virginia	10.6	35 47	51 90	76 90	100 71	10.3	37 47	57 05	87 38	125 00
Kentucky	10.3	39 62	55 87	74 21	91 17	10.1	47 89	73 76	102 34	127 34
Missouri	11	30 53	46 58	66 20	88 30	10.8	37 37	58 58	80 58	109 76
Illinois	10.4	31 16	47 90	64 29	98 70	10.4	40 53	62 55	91 36	123 17
Indiana	10.3	31 86	49 88	73 09	94 65	10.5	36 95	60 55	88 55	115 76
Ohio	10.2	34 12	53 36	78 33	106 47	9.7	39 90	64 51	92 72	125 82
Michigan	10.6	33 56	57 67	82 06	118 98	10.8	40 71	66 25	90 93	133 92
Wisconsin	10.8	38 57	60 18	82 73	121 73	10.9	40 00	70 33	90 00	140 26
Minnesota	11	38 75	66 07	87 10	132 00	10.6	44 16	70 00	105 83	158 12
Iowa	10.6	38 51	61 74	86 89	118 58	10.8	48 76	72 50	101 76	140 50
Kansas	11.8	31 46	47 82	71 87	106 25	10.8	38 92	55 82	86 00	111 68
Nebraska	12	39 16	61 66	94 16	122 50	10.8	47 50	73 75	115 00	161 66
California	10.8	22 62	33 75	54 00	76 62	10.1	21 58	36 16	58 33	98 75

Table showing the relative proportion, &c.—Continued.

STATES.	OXEN AND OTHER CATTLE.					MILCH COWS.	
	Average *number* of oxen and other cattle, compared with that of February 1, 1868.	Average *price* per head of same under one year old.	Average *price* per head of same between one and two years old.	Average *price* per head of same between two and three years old.	Average *price* per head of same over three years old.	Average *number* of milch cows, compared with that of February 1, 1868.	Average *price* per head of same at this time.
Maine	10.3	$16 27	$27 33	$43 94	$84 44	10.1	$51 38
New Hampshire	10.5	14 83	24 33	40 66	80 83	10.8	55 00
Vermont	10.1	12 92	24 00	39 85	69 16	10.6	50 07
Massachusetts	10	16 37	32 25	54 28	84 37	10.3	67 50
Rhode Island	10.3	17 66	26 66	45 00	93 33	10.6	60 00
Connecticut	10	17 00	32 00	52 00	85 75	10.6	66 66
New York	10	12 72	25 42	44 85	72 94	10.4	54 14
New Jersey	9.9	18 42	35 57	57 42	75 92	10.4	67 50
Pennsylvania	10.2	12 73	23 41	38 42	55 50	10	47 11
Delaware	10	10 00	16 00	28 00	50 00	10	40 00
Maryland	9.8	11 77	20 55	30 66	48 11	10.3	45 44
Virginia	10.4	6 88	13 83	24 46	33 14	10.4	28 76
North Carolina	9.8	4 36	7 61	12 32	18 18	10.1	20 71
South Carolina	10.4	5 97	10 20	14 63	23 95	9.9	23 85
Georgia	10.1	5 44	9 67	14 82	22 80	10.3	22 36
Florida	9.8	3 60	6 00	8 60	16 70	9.8	15 00
Alabama	10.6	5 58	8 66	14 66	20 08	10.7	21 33
Mississippi	10.4	5 70	9 25	13 70	21 75	10.6	22 91
Louisiana	10.1	4 28	6 64	10 14	16 57	10	20 28
Texas	8.7	2 59	3 45	5 36	8 94	9.3	9 12
Arkansas	11	5 11	7 70	11 68	16 21	11.1	21 75
Tennessee	10.5	6 04	10 15	16 84	26 90	11	28 04
West Virginia	10.2	10 57	18 80	30 85	44 66	10.7	34 23
Kentucky	9.7	11 85	20 76	31 59	46 51	9.9	36 46
Missouri	11	8 03	14 95	23 47	36 40	11.4	31 21
Illinois	9.5	9 50	18 22	29 32	46 68	9.7	38 11
Indiana	9.6	8 86	17 72	30 39	44 74	10	36 48
Ohio	9.8	11 62	21 02	34 68	52 64	9.9	43 00
Michigan	10.6	9 60	19 65	32 87	57 08	11	44 62
Wisconsin	10.4	7 48	14 84	25 40	46 92	10.7	37 25
Minnesota	10.7	8 35	14 64	26 64	46 64	11.4	38 53
Iowa	10.7	10 22	17 68	28 72	46 24	11.2	36 13
Kansas	11.3	10 40	17 65	27 81	40 16	12.2	30 67
Nebraska	12	8 33	17 50	32 50	46 66	13.6	41 00
California	10	14 43	18 56	30 00	43 75	11.5	50 31

Table showing the relative proportion, &c.—Continued.

STATES.	SHEEP.			HOGS.		
	Average *number* of sheep, compared with that of February 1, 1868.	Average *price* per head of same under one year old.	Average *price* per head of same over one year old.	Average *number* of hogs, compared with that of February 1, 1868.	Average *price* per head of same under one year old.	Average *price* per head of same over one year old.
Maine	8	$2 38	$3 30	9.5	$10 62	$24 12
New Hampshire	8.3	1 95	2 62	9.5	13 33	34 20
Vermont	8	2 07	2 87	9.1	11 39	23 10
Massachusetts	9.3	2 12	3 79	8.8	11 16	27 80
Rhode Island	10	3 25	4 16	8.6	11 33	25 00
Connecticut	9.7	4 12	4 92	9.5	12 50	29 50
New York	8.5	2 36	3 29	9	9 45	19 75
New Jersey	9.7	4 44	4 67	9.4	11 96	23 84
Pennsylvania	8.9	1 99	2 84	8.7	7 75	19 11
Delaware	9	2 00	4 00	10	6 00	15 00
Maryland	9.5	3 23	4 48	9.1	6 48	14 34
Virginia	9	1 90	2 57	9.5	3 29	7 70
North Carolina	9.1	1 20	1 88	8.8	3 26	7 56
South Carolina	9	1 20	1 97	10	2 88	7 60
Georgia	9.3	1 17	1 77	9.7	2 84	6 50
Florida	9.5	2 31	2 97	11.4	2 15	6 20
Alabama	9.8	85	1 55	10.8	2 33	8 50
Mississippi	9	1 22	2 13	11.2	3 81	8 35
Louisiana	9.8	85	1 78	10.4	2 35	7 57
Texas	9.5	90	1 55	9.2	1 52	4 05
Arkansas	9.8	1 45	2 50	13	2 63	8 93
Tennessee	10.3	1 56	2 21	10	3 97	8 77
West Virginia	9.8	1 11	1 86	9	3 29	7 75
Kentucky	9.7	1 96	2 77	9	4 46	10 35
Missouri	11.5	1 25	1 97	11	2 70	7 03
Illinois	8.7	1 32	2 05	9	6 15	15 23
Indiana	9.1	1 26	1 76	8.5	4 91	11 56
Ohio	8.5	1 20	1 87	8	6 33	15 53
Michigan	9	1 33	2 05	9.6	5 29	12 40
Wisconsin	9.3	1 69	2 62	8.9	5 35	13 45
Minnesota	10.4	1 61	2 56	9.5	5 54	12 91
Iowa	9	1 31	1 97	10	6 02	14 41
Kansas	10.6	1 91	2 86	9.8	4 95	12 46
Nebraska	10	2 12	2 91	12	4 41	12 33
California	12	1 68	2 82	10.4	4 42	8 82

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

PREMIUM CORN CROPS.

Our Warren county, Illinois, correspondent sends the following statement of cost and product of five acres in corn, grown the past season by Adam Rankin, of Monmouth, and for which he was awarded a premium of $50 by the State society, and $20 by the Warren county society:

Yield of the five acres 575 bushels, worth 45 cents per bushel		$258 75
Breaking the ground, team two days	$6 00	
Harrowing and rolling	2 00	
Planting, with Brown's two-horse planter	1 50	
Cultivating three times, with two-horse cultivator	7 00	
One ploughing, with one-horse Diamond plough	3 00	
Hoeing and thinning	12 00	
Gathering and marketing	30 00	
Rent of ground	25 00	
Total cost of crop		86 50
Net profit		172 25

The peculiarities of the season increased the cost $3 to $4 per acre. Part of the work was done more to clear the ground than to cultivate the corn, and there was not a weed allowed to grow on the five acres. These five acres were one corner of a 30-acre field in corn, the total product of which was 3,150 bushels, or an average of 105 bushels per acre. The variety grown is a large white corn, which ripens quite early, and yields about ten bushels per acre more than the best yellow. The crop grew on a deep prairie soil, with but little sand, mostly black loam.

The premium of the Ohio State Agricultural Society for the best crop of corn was awarded to O. Burras, of North Fairfield, Huron county, who furnished the following statement to the secretary:

By 1,213 baskets of corn, at 40 cents		$485 20
By 15 loads pumpkins		15 00
By 2,800 bundles stalks		84 00
Total receipts		584 20
To ploughing	$20 00	
Dragging	7 50	
Marking	2 00	
Planting	3 25	
Seed	5 00	
Cultivating	30 00	
Hoeing	17 00	
Cutting	17 40	
Husking and cribbing	60 00	
Drawing stalks	7 60	
Forty bushels ashes	4 00	
Seventy-four loads manure	22 20	
Total cost		195 95
Net profit		388 25

Profit per acre, $28 76; soil, a sandy loam: pastured previous two seasons; manured with 295 loads barn-yard manure, applied to the poorest parts of the piece, drawn the preceding October and November, and spread as fast as drawn. The corn crop is charged with only one-fourth of the manure, the balance being charged to succeeding crops. The ground was ploughed from seven to nine inches deep during the first two weeks in May; finished planting 22d May; planted in rows north and south, 18 inches apart in the row, thinned to two stalks in the hill, four feet apart the other way. The field was divided in as near halves as practicable without measuring, and ashes applied to one-half, the effect of which was marked, the portion so treated yielding at least 100 bushels of corn more than the other half, although the latter was the best land. The field measured 13¼ acres, and yielded 1,213 baskets of corn, 10 of which were weighed, and averaged 40 pounds, and which shelled 34 pounds of corn. Variety of corn, large yellow.

TRUCK FARMING IN NEW JERSEY.

Mr. R. A. Leonard, of Monmouth county, New Jersey, furnishes the following statement of the products of his farm for 1868, which was awarded the first prize by the agricultural society of that county:

RECEIPTS.

From 9 acres of asparagus	$3,042 75
Early potatoes, 15 acres	2,335 25
Grapes, 3 acres	1,470 42
Transient sales	222 09
Hay and straw, 50 tons	1,090 00
Turnips, 500 barrels	1,375 00
Goodrich and Harrison potatoes, 150 barrels	300 00
Dykeman potatoes, 33 barrels	200 00
Watermelons	2,049 33
	12,084 84
Freights and commissions	1,459 67
	10,625 17

EXPENSES.

Guano for asparagus, 1 ton	$84 00	
Guano for melons, 1 ton	84 00	
Guano for turnips, half ton	42 00	
Bone dust for grapes, half ton	25 00	
Plaster, 5 barrels	10 00	
Stable manure for melons, 300 loads, at 65 cents	195 00	
Peat, 30 loads, at $1 50	45 00	
Fish scraps for asparagus, 37 tons, at $12	444 00	
Stable manure, 750 loads, at 65 cents	487 50	
Stable manure, 750 loads, for early potatoes, at 65 cents	487 50	
Stable manure, 300 loads, at 70 cents	210 00	
Street dirt, 30 loads, at 60 cents	180 00	
	2,294 00	
One man, 12 months, at $25	300 00	
Two men, 10 months, at $20	400 00	
One man, 12 months, at $20	240 00	
One man, 10 months, at $17	170 00	
One boy, 9 months, at $10	90 00	
One boy, 9 months, at $9	81 00	
Two women bunching asparagus	60 00	
Women's labor trimming grapes	102 50	
One man occasionally by the day	50 00	
Three months' extra labor, at $16	48 00	
		3,835 50
Profit (nearly $80 per acre)		6,789 67

There is marl on the farm; 300 loads of the stable manure and 300 loads of the street dirt were used to put out young asparagus, with no increase this year.

SORGHUM CULTURE IN CONNECTICUT.

Middlesex county, Connecticut.—I received from the Department of Agriculture the sorghum seed I planted last year. About half the seed was planted on a light, sandy soil, the bog hay being ploughed under. After rolling well and harrowing fine, I made the holes and put in about as much of the scrapings of the yard in each hill as could be carried on a common spade, covering well with the soil, say to the depth of eight to ten inches—more would be better—for I believe that if covered shallow it is likely to burn the young and tender fibres and roots which spread out near the surface. The seed was then put in and covered

slightly. At first the crop looked very feeble, as usual, but as soon as the strong roots found the manure below, a very rapid and astonishing growth followed. The cane did not grow large, but the sirup made from it is of a very light color and of fine quality, though nearly one-half less in quantity than that extracted from the next described lot.

The remainder of the seed was planted on a rich, heavy soil, where tobacco had been raised the previous two years, being heavily manured each year with barn yard manure. No manure was applied for the sorghum crop. After ploughing deep and harrowing fine, the land was let to lay for a week or more, when it was again harrowed, to destroy all weeds that might have started, and then planted without any fertilizer in the hill. Such a growth has never been known in the town. From six rows, 100 paces long, I obtained 30 gallons of sirup.

There is one point, however, which is important: we cannot mature the seed of the kind you sent us, and all others are worthless as compared with this. I have always raised from seed sent from the Department, with the exception of one year. In 1865 the season was very long and dry, and the seed matured, which was planted the next year, but did not germinate well; neither did the cane seem to be like the original. I think we shall be obliged to use our seed for fodder, and get seed for planting from a southern source each year.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS SHIPPED FROM NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

Princess Anne county, Virginia.—I send you a short abstract of the exports of fruits and vegetables from Norfolk during the past season, as shown by the secretary of our pomological society, though the society has not yet made up a full report: Strawberries, 1,000,000 baskets; potatoes, 50,000 barrels; peas, 40,000 barrels; cucumbers, 20,000 barrels; squashes, 5,000 barrels; beets, 2,000 barrels; tomatoes, 160,000 boxes; radishes, 40,000 bunches; cabbages, 650,000 heads; melons, 150,000. The estimated value of the articles named is $1,043,200; while the shipments of asparagus, turnips, apples, pears, plums, cherries, &c., reach $41,000 more; making a grand total for the season of not less than $1,084,200.

LABOR IN SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA.

Spartanburg county, South Carolina.—Never before has there been so great a demand for labor, especially white labor. Even the most worthless of the freedmen readily obtain employment at good wages. There will be greater effort here to raise cotton the coming season than ever before.

Houston county, Georgia.—I have adopted the northwestern system of hiring and working laborers, and have succeeded beyond anticipation, my clear profits on high pine lands having been 14⅓ per cent.; and I have plenty of labor, while with my neighbors it is scarce; the once ruling passion to drive being still popular with the landlord but not with the tenant. Our people are now crazed to plant cotton, because of its price, to the exclusion of corn; but with me it shall be the reverse. We want capital here, and northern men with their capital. I was a colonel in the confederate army, but want peace and good-will now to prevail, from which prosperity must flow.

LIME AND THE POTATO CROP.

Clarion county, Pennsylvania.—I wish to state my mode of raising potatoes. About 15 years ago we had the dryest summer I ever saw in western Pennsylvania, having little rain from spring until fall. Discov-

ering that little black insects were eating my potato leaves, I took a watering-can and sprinkled the top with lime-water, and then took a riddle and dusted lime over them profusely. In two weeks I found the insects all at work again, when I repeated the operation. In the fall I had one of the best crops of potatoes I ever saw, while there were very few good potatoes in all our neighborhood.

PLANTING AND HARVEST IN ILLINOIS.

Mr. G. B. Moss supplies the annexed table showing the time of sowing and reaping wheat and oats, planting and husking corn, and harvesting hay, in Boone county, Illinois, in the years named, the dates indicating the commencement of each branch of the operations:

	WHEAT.		OATS.		CORN.		HAY.
	Sowing.	Reaping.	Sowing.	Reaping.	Planting.	Husking.	Mowing.
1857	April 20	August 4	May 4	August 13	May 19	October 16	July 20
1858	March 29	July 23	April 23	July 23	May 13	October 22	July 8
1859	March 25	July 22	April 6	July 18	May 13	October 18	July 11
1860	March 13	July 12	March 17	July 10	April 28	September 2	July 5
1861	March 25	July 25	April 12	July 29	May 7	October 24	July 5
1862	April 11	July 26	April 19	August 1	May 9	November 11	June 14
1863	March 28	July 21	April 6	July 18	May 4	October 19	July 1
1864	April 2	July 12	April 12	July 18	May 4	October 15	July 5
1865	March 28	July 11	March 30	July 26	May 8	October 18	July 5
1866	April 11	July 24	April 21	August 1	May 11	October 2	July 16
1867	April 9	July 27	April 22	August 1	May 11	October 5	July 13
1868	March 24	July 20	April 10	July 24	May 14	October 14	July 6

Average commencement of sowing wheat, April 1st; reaping wheat, July 21st; average time of growth of wheat, 111 days.

Average commencement of sowing oats, April 12th; reaping oats, July 26th; average time of growth, 104 days.

Average commencement of planting corn, May 10th; husking corn, October 14th; average time of growth, 157 days.

CROPS OF OREGON, 1868.

David Newsom, of Salem, Oregon, sends the following estimate of the crops of that State the past season:

Wheat, 5,000,000 bushels; oats, 3,000,000 bushels; barley, 50,000 bushels; potatoes, 500,000 bushels; wheat averaged 22 bushels to the acre, oats 40, rye 25, barley 20, potatoes 100, turnips 175, rutabagas 475, parsnips 175, carrots 100, beans 75, onions 150, peas 25, flaxseed 16, apples 50, pears 25, hay 1½ tons. Pork and beef sell for $6 per hundred weight, net; butter, 35 cents per pound; lard, 10 cents per pound; cheese, 20 cents; beans, 5 cents; onions, 3 cents; potatoes, 1 cent; carrots, 1 cent; parsnips, 2 cents; apples, green, 1 cent; dried apples, 8 cents per pound. The grain crops were good, but for most other crops the season was unfavorable.

Fall wheat now looks well and pastures are becoming green, though grazing is short. A large acreage was ploughed in western Oregon last fall, and farmers appear to be waking up to their true interest—making a large surplus of grain and meats for export. This county is as large as the State of Rhode Island and contains the elements of immense wealth, not appreciated even at home. There are millions of tons of almost pure iron ore, besides almost exhaustless quantities of limestone, rich beds of stone coal, freestone for building, gold, silver, and lead ore; great forests of pine, cedar, fir, hemlock, alder, and oak; with superior water power, and large bodies of rich arable land, good water and grand scenery. The population of the county is about 10,000, about 4,500 of which is in Salem.

There have been extensive fires raging on the Cascade and Coast range of mountains for two months past. Large districts have been destroyed and great damage done to farms and improvements. Much of the time the sun and stars were not visible, and the smoke was so dense that candles were burned all day long in our dwellings. The smoke extended far out on the ocean, and vessels were compelled to lay to, not being able to proceed on their voyage.

CROPS, ETC., IN FLORIDA.

Samuel Fairbanks, of Jacksonville, Florida, reports that in east Florida, and particularly on the St. John's river, truck farming is rapidly extending. Beets, turnips, and green peas are now in market, and tomatoes and Irish potatoes are now being planted. Next month, cucumbers, beans, corn, and sweet potatoes will be put in the ground. Cotton and sugar cane will be planted last of this month and next. The severe cold weather of the last 10 days of December it is thought will in a great measure destroy the embryo or larvæ of the caterpillar, which has been so destructive for the last three years. Planters will, therefore, plant more this season, and it is probable that the crop of 1869 will exceed that of 1868 at least 50 per cent., and if a good crop year, 100 per cent. Sugar cane is always a reliable crop, and was quite large the past year. This also will be increased the coming year. Tobacco planting is confined to two or three counties, and crops were good. Cotton, cane, and tobacco have ruled at good prices, viz: Sea-island cotton, 50 cents to $1 per pound; upland cotton, 24 to 29 cents per pound; sugar, 10 to 12½ cents per pound; tobacco leaf, 20 to 38 cents per pound.

I should judge that the crops of 1868 amount to probably two-thirds of the crops of 1860. Hereafter our crops will steadily increase. One of the great reasons of this increase is that the labor will be more reliable and steady. Emigration, though not rapid, is increasing, and new lands are being opened up. On the whole, I think the year 1869 opens with better prospects than any since the war. I would add that the State Agricultural and Emigrant Association is in active operation. The State commissioner of emigration is now organizing his bureau, and will operate with our State society.

PROFITS OF SUGAR CULTURE IN LOUISIANA.

St. Landry parish, La.—The following statement shows the expenses and net profits of a sugar plantation in this parish the past season:

193 hogsheads of sugar, at $125 net	$24,125
375 barrels of molasses, at $20 net	7,500
3 acres of cane	1,000
	32,625
Wages and rations for 12 hands and other expenses	6,965
Net proceeds of crop	25,660

Land in cultivation: 92 acres of cane, 80 acres of corn; of the cane, 72 acres was ground, and 20 acres saved for seed.

CROPS IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Pierce county, W. T.—The season of 1868 was exceedingly dry, no rain of consequence falling during a period of four months, from the last of June to the last of October, yet our crops were about an average, and generally gathered in prime condition. The winter thus far has been remarkably mild, grass still growing, and many leaves yet on the apple trees. (January 1.) Instances were numerous of 40 bushels of wheat to the acre, but I would not set the average above 25 bushels. Our barley will average 35 bushels, and I have known of 80 bushels to the acre on new land. Oats yield 40 bushels per acre. Hops are attracting the attention of our farmers, and enough have been raised to demonstrate the fitness of the soil and climate for their culture, 5,000 pounds being raised on two acres, but we cannot expect to average that amount.

Corn is not grown to much extent, the nights being too cool; yet we can raise the early varieties. Our pork, however, is principally made from peas, wheat, and barley. Apple trees are much injured here by what is known as the spot, or blight—dead spots appearing on the bark—but the pear trees are free from this disease, and, in fact, from almost any disease. All kinds of fruit trees bear early and profusely in this climate, and of the best quality. Small fruits do exceedingly well.

STOCK, ETC.

Medina county, Ohio.—The annexed table shows the number of horses, (including mules,) cattle, and sheep in this county for the several years named:

Year.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
1860	8,896	28,967	85,839
1861	9,061	29,145	98,487
1862	8,910	27,241	108,404
1863	8,565	23,790	124,528
1864	7,938	18,159	127,981
1865	7,411	14,088	147,603
1866	7,859	17,130	161,616
1867	7,270	20,898	155,514
1868	7,642	22,292	150,223

Stark county, Ohio.—There were listed for taxation in May last in this county 12,508 horses, 27,737 cattle, 144 mules, 160,000 sheep, and 29,118 hogs. This does not include sucklings of any kind.

Jefferson county, W. Va.—From reliable data I make the following estimates for this county, not including the towns and villages: hogs slaughtered, 7,096; weight of same, 1,171,336 pounds, or an average of a little over 165 pounds; average price, $8 per hundred weight; total value, $93,706 88.

Bates county, Mo.—After three years' settlement, this county presents the following statistics:

Total population of county	10,790	Bushels of wheat	17,919
Horses	5,844	Bushels of corn	488,801
Mules	704	Bushels of oats	65,435
Jacks	18	Bushels of rye	306
Jennets	20	Pounds of tobacco	1,405
Cattle	12,535	Pounds of wool	22,119
Sheep	15,371	Tons of hay, (timothy)	37
Hogs	21,432	Gallons of molasses	35,401

Knox county, Mo.—The assessors' books show that there are in this county 5,228 horses, 938 mules, 14,530 cattle, 23,421 sheep, and 23,318 hogs, valued as follows: horses, $257,904; mules, $47,789; cattle, $248,884; sheep, $29,297; hogs, $60,346; total value, $644,220.

Cross county, Texas.—The stock in this county number as follows: horses, 7,900; cattle, 130,493; sheep, 8,900; hogs, 40,000; no mules.

Union county, South Carolina.—Our people are not raising horses and mules enough to supply the home demand. It is a false economy to buy from abroad when each farmer with very little expense can raise a colt or mule until it is three years old. On a well-managed farm, working about four horses, a colt can be raised each year at a cost at three years old of about $60. Instead of this the farmers prefer buying either old

stock at reduced rates, or stock from Tennessee and Kentucky at prices varying from $150 to $250. Fine mules under eight years old are now selling for cash at $200 to $250 each. I trust our people will soon learn that it is economy to raise their own stock. I am sorry to say that sheep are rapidly disappearing in some sections, for which the dogs and hungry freedmen are blamed. Want of attention at the right time causes the loss of many. Our stock is generally the common sheep of the country, in some instances crossed with the Merino, and considerably to the advantage of the flocks so crossed. Our people are not all awake on the subject of sheep-raising. For our climate it is the cheapest and best meat we can raise. Last year I killed 350 pounds of fair mutton which cost nothing, as the wool from the flock paid all expenses for keeping and feeding. We need some finer and better stock to cross with. We are doing a little in the way of raising hogs. Our farmers are beginning to learn that bacon at 25 cents per pound will pay, and many of us are endeavoring to make at least enough to supply our own tables as well as the hands in our employ.

SHEEP.

Ottawa county, Michigan.—I have to report a large diminution in the number of sheep in this county. They have paid well for five or six years until last season, but are now considered the poorest stock for our farmers. It is impossible to make the keeping of sheep a paying business at the present time, either for mutton or wool—$2 50 per head being the highest price for the best mutton-sheep on the 1st of December last.

Wyoming county, Pennsylvania.—A decrease of six-tenths in sheep has taken place during the past year. Wool is lower than ever before in this county—33 to 35 cents for brook-washed wool. This causes a great decline in the number of sheep, as farmers do not take into consideration the benefit of sheep to their farms in improving the land for crops, but put on other cattle for quick returns.

Onondaga county, New York.—You will see by my report that the sheep are less in number than in any previous return. Wool has been low and thousands of sheep have been slaughtered. The only increase of stock has been in cows, which are fast sweeping other stock from our farms. Butter and cheese pay better than any other product on lands situated at any considerable distance from market. Wool-growing is about over in this section unless the price is largely advanced.

Niagara county, New York.—The slaughter of sheep still continues, so that I think there are not much over six-tenths the number of two years ago. The decline is caused by the low prices of wool and the comparative high prices of grain and pork.

Walworth county, Wisconsin.—The number of old sheep has materially diminished. Thousands have been slaughtered for their pelts, and the high price of other meats will cause many hundreds, and probably thousands, to be slaughtered during the early spring.

Rutherford county, Tennessee.—Sheep can be profitably raised here, and numerous attempts have been made to increase the product; but it seems utterly impossible under existing circumstances. The dogs outnumbered the sheep, two to one. Every negro family has from one to three families of dogs—curs of mean and low degree. Our legislature has been appealed to again and again without any good results.

Fayette county, Tennessee.—Our sheep are gradually disappearing, due to worthless curs.

Putnam county, Florida.—The raising of sheep here is impracticable, from the fact that nearly every negro and many whites keep a lot of half-starved curs which they call "hunting dogs," but all the evidence of their hunting qualities that I have yet seen is that they will destroy a flock of sheep in about 20 minutes.

DISEASES AMONG STOCK.

Coffee county, Tenn.—The decrease of three-tenths in hogs is due to the prevalence of a disease called hog cholera; but for this cause a large increase could have been reported. The disease has been and still continues very destructive in the most thickly-settled portions of the county, where hogs are kept in enclosures. On the table lands, where they run at large in the forests, selecting their own range and beds, they are perfectly healthy and thrifty. By allowing my hogs to bed about and under my wheat-straw in the cold weather of December, I have lost about 260 out of 300, and am quite confident that the straw killed them.

Fayette county, Tenn.—Hog cholera has been quite destructive, chiefly among the pigs and younger hogs. It has become usual, however, to class all destructive epidemics under the head of cholera.

Rutherford county, Tenn.—Hog cholera has carried off several thousand hogs in this county during the fall and winter; so that, although the prospect was good in September, I have now to report a less number on hand than at the same time last year. This county exported 2,500 hogs on foot; but the number killed in the county was much less than last year.

Watonwan county, Minn.—A disease known here as "horse diphtheria" has been very prevalent during the month of January, and a number of horses have died, though a majority of those attacked recover. The disease resembles in many respects both the distemper and the glanders, is contagious, and appears to run its course in spite of any treatment adopted thus far.

RESTORING WOOD LOTS.

Our Beloit, Rock county, Wisconsin, correspondent suggests the following as the best way to preserve wood lots:

Most of the wood lots of Rock county are of second growth yellow and white oak. The second crop may be cut to advantage at from 15 to 20 years old:

1st. Cut in mid-winter and close to the ground, as the stumps will send out all the more vigorous sprouts.

2d. Cut in strips from east to west, on the north side, thereby giving the young trees the fullest advantage of the shade of the standing timber.

3d. Leave the brush evenly distributed over the ground, to serve as mulching for the young trees and to prevent the ground from sodding over, which if allowed, good-bye to your wood lot. It will also protect the trees when quite young from the depredations of cattle.

4th. Cut clean every bush, as a vigorous sprout is better to grow a thrifty tree from than a dwarfed sapling. Fifteen acres thus managed will abundantly supply an ordinary farm-house with fuel indefinitely. Yet, for the want of proper care of young groves mainly, the fuel question has become a serious one throughout the whole northwest, and much of the east also.

REPORTS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

A letter from Jefferson county, New York, presents the following plea for the publication of the monthly report in German:

Every number of the monthly reports issued by the Department is replete with information of great importance to all whose aim it is, or should be, to bring the farm to the highest state of productiveness. The more these valuable reports are spread and read, the more

their usefulness will be appreciated and acknowledged. But there is a numerous class of farmers in our country which can be in no way benefited by these reports, as they are published in a language which that class do either not at all, or, at best, not sufficiently understand—I mean our German farmers, who can be found in every corner of our broad country. They surely would gladly and thankfully avail themselves of all the information supplied by the agricultural reports could they read them in their tongue. It is very desirable that their wants be supplied by a German edition. It would give them a chance to keep pace with their now more favored brother farmers who are so fortunate as to understand English. Anxious for the advancement and progress of my German brother farmers, I would respectfully urge you to cause a translation of the regular monthly report, and that a sufficient number of printed copies of the same be distributed amongst my countrymen throughout the land.

The reasons why this suggestion cannot be heeded are two at least:

1. It is not the policy or practice of this government to publish official reports for home circulation in any foreign language.

2. It is not the object of the issue of the monthly report to afford reading to American farmers whether of foreign or native birth. To such publications agricultural periodicals might very properly take exception, and national legislators interpose decided obstacles. Its issue is fully authorized under the original act of organization of the Department of Agriculture; but the purpose of its publication is fully met by supplying editors and writers representing the American press and officials of agricultural societies—centres of thought and of influence—who are fully capable of distributing the gist of all valuable information furnished and of diffusing it among the millions whom they represent. In this way the readers of German papers may be benefited as well as English reading farmers, without the expense and complication of a duplicate publication in a foreign tongue.

WHITE POLISH OATS.

Dr. J. M. Shaffer, secretary of the Iowa State Agricultural Society, sends us the following report on experiments with the white Polish oats sent out by the Department last year:

B. R. Palmer, of Low Moor, Clinton county, Iowa, received half a bushel of the oats, which he planted April 15th on 30 rods of prairie, rather moist in a wet season. The land had been in timothy six years, was mowed in July, ploughed in August, and dragged fine just before freezing; ploughed again one foot deep April 8th and well dragged. The oats grew nicely and a heavy crop was anticipated. The growth of straw was heavy and it lodged badly and had to be cut one way. The hot and dry weather at the time it was filling seemed to prevent its maturing. The crop was cut 25th of July and threshed out two bushels and two quarts weighing 70 pounds. There came some very heavy rains soon after planting; the hot weather forced a rapid growth of straw, and the hot dry weather prevented its maturing fully. Oats are generally very poor in this county, seldom yielding one-half a crop at the best.

D. B. Clark, of Council Bluff, Iowa, sowed half a bushel March 31st, on ground ploughed the previous fall. Sowed thinner than usual, harrowed well. The grasshoppers pastured on them while growing and cut off the grains very badly after heading, so much so that the crop seemed at one time not worth harvesting. Crop was cut July 18 and threshed out 16½ bushels, weighing 39½ pounds to the bushel. Considering the damage done by the grasshoppers they did well and Mr. Clark will give them another trial.

Edward Campbell, jr., Fairfield, Iowa, sowed one bushel on level prairie, lying high, and in ordinary season dry, and which had produced nine successive crops of corn. The ground was ploughed the week before sowing and the seed sown alongside of other oats, the only difference made being that the former was sown thinner, the bushel sowing 110 rods of ground. Three weeks of cold weather followed injuring all the oats, and the Polish being sowed thin gave the weeds a better chance. The varieties grew and ripened together, and all were seriously injured by the terrible hot weather preceding the ripening. All were cut July 20th. The Polish threshed out 18 measured bushels, weighing a fraction over 36 pounds to the bushel; the other averaged about 30 bushels to the acre, weighing 30 pounds to the bushel; the Polish a few more pounds to the acre. but was much in advance of the common oats when the quantity of seed is considered. Mr. Campbell thinks the new variety had not a fair trial and will give it a better chance the coming season, thinking it will prove a valuable acquisition.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN GOAT.

Samples of both the long and short fibre of the fleece of the *Aplocerus montanus* have been received, through Senator Williams of Oregon, from William Purvine, of Philipsburg, Montana, the fine hair being the under fleece, very fine but with apparently little felting capacity; the coarser specimen, from the upper joints of the legs and from the spine, straight, white, about six inches long, and assumed to be the growth of four months, being taken in October, while the fleece is annually shed in the latter part of June. The carcass weighed 300 pounds dressed. Mr. Purvine asks what inducement can be held out for capture of specimens of these animals for attempted acclimatization and domestication elsewhere. Money need not be advanced; all that is wanted is an assurance that the price will be paid on delivery of the live animals. The cost is not stated. Skins can be obtained for museums at less inconvenience and expense. It is hoped that an experiment may be made with them.

THE WOOL TRADE.

The following table shows the imports of foreign wool at New York during the year 1868, in comparison with those of 1867, together with the sources of supply:

Source of supply.	1868.		1867.	
	Weight—lbs.	Entered value.	Weight—lbs.	Entered value.
England	2,054,425	$322,196	4,683,941	$894,550
Buenos Ayres	3,156,885	405,882	5,760,630	867,403
France	109,169	13,197	1,847,802	239,949
Belgium	149,152	12,810	----------	----------
Africa	854,933	119,402	187,045	31,922
Brazil	1,666,893	198,435	1,301,919	203,478
Bremen	----------	----------	100	20
New Granada	----------	----------	2,181	279
Hamburg	----------	2,741	----------	----------
British West Indies	475	39	421	39
Turkey	210,963	20,564	16,875	1,806
Dutch West Indies	21,542	1,985	11,466	1,379
Mexico	21,733	1,644	----------	----------
Argentine Republic	280,294	56,108	1,586,266	262,286
Russia	3,122,013	570,765	2,256,457	452,143
British East Indies	17,474	1,844	33,600	5,475
Chili	1,736,179	199,877	673,054	79,524
Venezuela	----------	----------	203	23
Austria	----------	----------	2,050	347
Canada	144,977	43,427	----------	----------
Total	13,547,107	1,970,916	18,364,010	3,040,623

Amount received at Boston in 1868 was 10,378,791 pounds; Philadelphia, 408,600 pounds.

The stock of wool on hand at New York January 1, 1869, as compared with same date in 1868 and 1867, was as follows:

	1869.	1868.	1867.
Domestic fleece ..... lbs..	7,287,000	3,674,000	4,450,000
Pulled ..... lbs..	1,162,000	729,000	890,000
Texas ..... lbs..	571,000	408,000	930,000
California and Oregon ..... lbs..	2,118,000	1,700,000	1,150,000
Total domestic ..... lbs..	11,138,000	6,511,000	7,330,000
Total foreign ..... lbs..	5,694,200	8,313,650	14,902,500
Total	16,832,200	14,824,650	22,232,500

Total stock of domestic wool in Boston, 11,350,000 pounds; Philadelphia, 5,462,000.

The San Francisco Commercial Herald gives the following statistics of the wool production of the Pacific States:

	Pounds.
Received at San Francisco	12,921,256
Retained by interior mills	310,000
Pulled wool, including manufactured, at San Francisco ...	1,570,000
Total product of California wools for 1868	14,801,256
Amount received from Oregon, Washington Territory, and British Columbia	706,800
Amount on hand January 1, 1868	528,600
Total stock for 1868	16,036,656
Of which was shipped to New York and Boston	13,225,166
Retained by interior and local mills	2,811,490
Total	16,036,656

The receipts of fleece wool at San Francisco for several years past have been as follows:

FROM CALIFORNIA.		FROM OREGON, ETC.	
	Pounds.		Pounds.
1862	5,342,531	1862	410,200
1863	6,559,885	1863	342,800
1864	7,236,514	1864	430,200
1865	6,455,970	1865	791,600
1866	6,546,750	1866	753,200
1867	8,628,286	1867	859,400
1868	12,921,256	1868	706,800

Retained for home manufacture in 1866, 2,764,950 pounds; in 1867, 2,737,759 pounds; in 1868, 2,811,490 pounds. Prices ranged from 12½ to 22 cents according to quality and condition.

PRODUCTIONS OF CALIFORNIA IN 1867.

The annexed table, compiled from the annual returns of the assessors of the several counties, exhibits the number of acres of land enclosed and under cultivation in California during the year 1867, with the amount of wheat, barley, and oats raised thereon:

Counties.	Acres enclosed.	Acres cultivated.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
			Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Alameda	125,581	90,666	59,801	1,322,454	14,751	475,702	2,583	54,906
Alpine	13,000	500	75	1,000	200	3,000	45	470
Amador	60,700	18,050	2,654	50,000	3,280	69,560	66	.....
Butte	240,664	42,966	20,630	482,470	10,422	220,350	456	10,707
Calaveras	38,000	11,750	210	2,550	1,460	6,400	.....	.....
Colusa	128,760	52,315	25,500	708,400	25,000	875,000	200	7,000
Contra Costa	82,157	52,314	39,859	692,480	10,106	287,120	611	22,158
Del Norte	4,860	1,978	411	9,982	158	6,210	445	18,661
El Dorado	82,996	15,520	943	6,278	534	7,000	203	890
Fresno	8,673	4,000	375	7,457	570	15,755	.....	.....
Humboldt	28,408	12,127	1,342	32,314	387	16,254	3,698	165,472
Inyo	3,500	2,080	343	8,090	378	9,747	55	368
Kern	3,750	2,400	200	5,217	883	24,893	60	1,800
Klamath	3,201	1,500	62	1,080	15	240	45	950
Lake	11,030	8,730	4,169	62,299	1,917	24,362	232	3,873
Lassen	13,371	3,691	622	8,563	2,558	66,798	469	11,385
Los Angeles	17,300	15,000	800	19,200	4,400	154,000	.....	.....
Marin	181,465	33,257	3,936	102,240	1,278	38,216	12,460	513,678
Mariposa	24,999	4,084	1,235	5,309	2,344	7,816	261	372
Mendocino	135,000	46,000	15,600	200,840	4,340	127,500	10,800	34,000
Merced	135,000	20,000	3,000	45,000	5,000	125,000	.....	.....
Mono	11,720	2,495	393	7,268	408	7,560	163	2,805
Monterey	118,490	40,450	5,700	226,750	27,500	1,723,200	150	5,700
Napa	95,200	41,100	37,410	592,323	1,750	53,000	1,045	32,440
Nevada	58,575	23,250	675	12,000	100	2,000	.....	.....
Placer	73,550	21,000	8,170	65,300	2,705	23,400	760	1,300
Plumas	45,632	2,200	951	14,541	62	1,990	979	29,965
Sacramento	210,148	75,274	8,852	131,000	18,600	375,000	1,550	31,000
San Bernardino	14,642	12,000	2,500	50,000	6,000	120,000	9	130
San Diego	2,300	1,950	400	8,000	1,270	31,750	.....	.....
San Francisco	18,500	3,200	20	500	300	5,000	600	3,500
San Joaquin	268,000	126,000	91,800	1,197,400	30,700	429,800	7	260
San Luis Obispo	43,085	3,623	1,210	11,210	735	30,400	30	.....
San Mateo*	150,000	80,000	20,000	420,000	8,600	258,000	5,100	203,000
Santa Barbara	16,244	7,200	1,500	1,200	2,200	6,800	150	.....
Santa Clara	467,931	125,740	80,339	1,229,309	9,210	170,400	500	5,800
Santa Cruz	50,785	17,405	7,039	166,676	1,997	62,680	719	24,826
Shasta	59,480	33,621	7,421	86,429	7,325	187,215	1,244	11,460
Sierra	13,920	1,495	206	3,780	365	8,845	220	7,200
Siskiyou	63,052	18,424	6,321	126,420	*2,234	66,920	3,004	90,120
Solano	192,988	76,739	61,329	1,454,830	13,605	348,980	400	9,500
Sonoma	446,963	246,063	123,814	1,079,181	15,405	279,156	10,850	274,932
Stanislaus	120,594	200,456	144,852	2,317,632	42,748	854,960	.....	.....
Sutter	112,619	93,734	31,585	287,167	29,636	431,461	239	5,615
Tehama	79,515	26,816	14,520	300,000	7,213	15,100	76	2,850
Trinity	10,926	3,753	960	11,370	108	1,487	107	2,025
Tulare	15,681	5,310	2,336	39,884	3,757	65,584	27	550
Tuolumne	40,110	13,600	1,950	19,600	3,550	18,500	25	245
Yolo*	161,748	87,471	47,705	1,446,579	26,408	867,690	830	10,000
Yuba	58,842	22,613	7,193	143,060	6,200	150,300	700	20,650
Totals	4,363,655	1,851,930	898,709	15,222,572	360,672	9,158,131	62,173	1,622,563

* Returns of 1866.

Though the assessor's returns for 1868 are not yet made up, it is estimated that from 800,000 to 900,000 acres were added to the enclosed lands during the year, and 300,000 acres more brought under cultivation. The area in wheat was largely increased, and the local estimates for this year range from 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 bushels. The barley crop of 1868, though considered a small one, is estimated larger than the preceding crop, while the crop of oats is thought to be about the same as in 1867.

The following table shows the acreage and yield of other crops grown in the State in 1867:

Crops.	Acreage.	Bushels.	Crops.	Acreage.	Tons.
Rye	1,495	16,071	Beets		3,563
Corn	25,670	971,055	Turnips		2,504
Buckwheat	680	10,275	Pumpkins and squashes		12,097
Peas	2,512	64,470			*Pounds.*
Peanuts	113	78,006	Flax	128	7,861
Beans	5,231	149,893	Hops	992	569,907
Castor beans	341	337,255	Tobacco	153	90,817
Potatoes	20,908	1,359,658	Butter		4,964,213
Sweet potatoes	734	75,408	Cheese		2,786,338
Onions	1,531	70,200	Wool		6,715,049
Broom corn	1,419		Honey		455,455
		Tons.			
Hay	297,106	364,309			

GRAPE VINES, WINE, AND BRANDY.

The number of vines cultivated and the product of wines and brandies during the same year are returned as follows:

County.	Grapes.	Wine.	Brandy.
	Vines.	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*
Alameda	184,000	12,500	2,400
Alpine			
Amador	1,140,000	64,800	810
Buena Vista			
Butte	459,000	54,780	2,845
Calaveras	457,000	38,300	910
Colusa	63,500	73	
Contra Costa	298,752	58,838	12
Del Norte			
El Dorado	1,353,000	159,530	7,375
Fresno	5,520		
Humboldt	260		
Inyo	475		
Kern	1,000		
Klamath	3,900	300	
Lake	15,146		
Lassen	1,500		
Los Angeles	3,838,000	760,000	77,000
Marin	12,000	1,500	
Mariposa	84,000	3,967	
Mendocino	10,000		
Merced	141,080	14,000	1,000
Mono	61		
Monterey	154,850	2,000	400
Napa	1,425,300	113,000	12,050
Nevada	165,000	13,500	1,200
Placer	450,000	39,500	4,670
Plumas	2,300		
Sacramento	1,035,000	56,180	2,568
San Bernardino	365,000	40,635	3,340
San Diego	40,000	2,820	
San Francisco	134		
San Joaquin	500,000	20,000	800
San Luis Obispo	20,000		
San Mateo*	16,000		
Santa Barbara	278,000	16,800	500
Santa Clara*	2,000,000	37,100	9,550

* Returns of 1866.

The number of vines cultivated, &c. —Continued.

County.	Grapes.	Wine.	Brandy.
	Vines.	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*
Santa Cruz	233,075	8,100	.....
Shasta	1,321,426	7,020	1,940
Sierra	4,730	700	.....
Siskiyou	28,124	2,100	.....
Solano	506,886	49,697	14,340
Sonoma	2,865,427	176,347	4,454
Stanislaus	181,000	10,000	900
Sutter	169,164	10,145	4,856
Tehama	146,290	8,000	300
Trinity	17,000	.....	200
Tulare	136,000	.....	.....
Tuolumne	525,000	42,260	1,043
Yolo*	157,434	18,637	5,687
Yuba	561,000	33,300	4,210
Totals	21,372,334	1,876,429	165,360

* Returns of 1866.

It is claimed that the returns of the assessors fall considerably below the actual facts, and that in 1867 there were nearer 30,000,000 than 21,000,000 of vines planted. The wine crop of 1868 is thought to be the largest ever made, being estimated from unofficial data as high as 7.000,000 gallons, of which Los Angeles produced 1,500,000, and Sonoma 900,000 gallons.

FRUIT TREES, VINES, ETC.

Apple trees	1,217,790	Lemon trees	3,712
Peach trees	969,692	Orange trees	17,281
Pear trees	302,392	Olive trees	14,838
Plum trees	195,896	Prune trees	6,527
Cherry trees	93,998	Almond trees	25,319
Nectarine trees	43,999	Walnut trees	15,614
Quince trees	40,404	Gooseberry bushes	172,783
Apricot trees	52,308	Raspberry bushes	1,336,048
Fig trees	33,924	Strawberry vines	9,981,575

The assessors report 356,053 mulberry trees in the State in 1867, and the manufacture of 3,043 cocoons in 1867. The official returns for 1868 have not yet been made up, but it is estimated that the number of trees had been increased to 1,175,000, of which Sacramento has 425,000, Yolo 400,000, Santa Clara 150,000, Santa Barbara 100,000, Los Angeles 50,000, and Nevada 50,000, besides small lots in counties not named. The estimate of cocoons produced in 1868 is, Sacramento 600,000, Yolo 325,000, Santa Clara 100,000, Santa Barbara 200,000, Los Angeles 25,000, Nevada 100,000—total, not including small lots in other counties, 1,350,000. Eggs produced in 1868, in Sacramento 700 ounces, Yolo 400, Santa Clara 100, Santa Barbara 50, Los Angeles 25, and Nevada 75—total, 1,350 ounces; of which about 800 ounces were shipped to Europe, the remainder being retained in the State for hatching this spring. Captain William M. Haynie, near Sacramento, last year fed about 800,000 silkworms, making about 600,000 cocoons, and sold over 400 ounces of eggs for shipment to Europe. Mr. I. N. Hoag, of Yolo county, fed about 600,000 worms and produced 325,000 cocoons, and sold 400 ounces of eggs. Both gentlemen lost large numbers of worms from inability to furnish them with proper food. The sale of the eggs promises to become a large business for California. The amount paid for eggs in Japan alone, last year, amounted to $4,000,000.

FARM STOCK, ETC.

The following exhibits the total number of farm stock, poultry, &c., in the State in 1867:

Horses	209,847	Sheep	1,833,667
Mules	24,009	Cashmere and Angora goats	7,413
Asses	1,616	Hogs	412,507
Cows	186,364	Chickens	1,459,069
Calves	150,259	Turkeys	157,223
Beef cattle	159,781	Geese	25,537
Oxen	13,072	Ducks	81,289
Total neat cattle	503,046	Hives of bees	32,767

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

The San Francisco Commercial Herald reports that the exports of wheat from that port from July 1st to December 31st, 1868, amounted to 150,000 tons, and of flour 24,000 tons, making a total, reducing flour to wheat, of 184,000 tons; and estimates a surplus of 170,000 to 180,000 tons yet available for export, besides 80,000 tons surplus in Oregon, which must find its way to San Francisco, leaving an aggregate surplus for shipment of from 250,000 to 260,000 tons.

The following figures show the receipts and exports of the articles named for the year ending December 31, 1868:

	Receipts.	Exports.
Wheat.....sacks..	5,728,852	4,099,115
Flour.....bbls..	308,276	461,868
Barley.....sacks..	657,887	78,422
Oats.....sacks..	232,285	6,479

California imported 18,977 firkins of butter last year, against 24,150 pounds in 1867; and of cheese 1,300 casks and barrels, 32 tubs, 1,270 boxes, and 517 packages, against 40 casks and barrels, 36 tubs, 767 boxes, and 430 packages in 1867, showing a considerable decrease in the importations of the former and an increase of the latter article. The average price of the butter imported in 1868 was 31 cents; in 1867 it was 25¼ cents. Another year should find California making its own supply of butter, the importations having declined from over 60,000 firkins in 1865 to 42,171 in 1866, to 24,150 in 1867, and then to 18,977 the past year.

Farley D. Granger, jr., of Alameda county, California, raised over 500 tons of chiccory in 1868; and his mill now roasts about three tons daily.

An association has been formed in Sonoma county, California, with a capital of $10,000, for the purpose of cultivating sorghum and manufacturing sugar and molasses therefrom.

A vintner of Cache creek, California, whose extensive vineyard has suffered terribly for the past three years from the depredations of a diminutive hopper infesting the native grass, and which in the dry season leaves that grass to prey at night upon the leaves of the grape, under which it lies concealed during the day-time, has found a remedy that saved his crop last year. When the leaves fall from the vines the insect takes refuge in the native grass underneath. He turned his hogs into the vineyard and gave them the free run of it all winter. By spring-time the pigs destroyed nearly every vestige of the enemy.

California papers urge the cultivation of sumac in that State, and think their climate and soil peculiarly adapted to its growth. The Alta says it could be grown with profit on the foot-hills of the Sierra Nevada, and on sundry plains, as it requires neither richness nor much moisture in the soil. Suckers of this shrub are planted in hills two and a half feet apart each way, and after the first year it is cut down to the ground every fall for 20 years, and when the field ceases to be profitable it must be ploughed up and allowed to lie fallow, or be planted with some other crop. It should yield one ton per acre. [A considerable business in gathering and manufacturing the common wild sumac has been carried on in Virginia for some years past. A recent analysis of American sumac in Liverpool resulted as follows: tannin, 20.80; sand, .75; vegetable matter, 78.45 = 100. The proportion of tannin in the Sicily sumac is said to be from 16 to 26 per cent. The poorest sumac (French) yields seven per cent. of tannin, and sells in Liverpool at £8 10*s.* per ton. The Sicilian sumac sells at £13 to £25 per ton. The American sumac, if containing 20 per cent. of tannin, should command £16 per ton. Sicily sumac is quoted in New York at from $50 to $180 per ton.]

LUMBER TRADE AT CHICAGO.

The following table exhibits the receipts of lumber, lath and shingles at Chicago for the several years named:

	Lumber.	Lath.	Shingles.
	Feet.	*No.*	*No.*
1857	444,396,300	79,650,000	130,463,000
1858	268,616,000	44,518,000	125,788,000
1859	295,710,832	49,548,000	165,837,000
1860	255,147,000	30,509,000	133,578,000
1861	249,308,000	32,667,000	79,336,000
1862	299,365,000	23,880,000	131,225,000
1863	393,074,882	41,665,000	152,485,000
1864	480,165,000	63,805,000	133,360,000
1865	658,214,476	64,285,000	197,159,000
1866	729,469,911	123,219,500	392,286,250
1867	873,526,956	149,482,300	472,324,250
1868	999,229,866	145,337,600	560,877,000

The following table shows the shipments from Chicago for the year 1868, the consumption in the city, and allowances for dressed lumber—of which latter large quantities are shipped to various points:

	Lumber.	Lath.	Shingles.
	Feet.	*No.*	*No.*
Shipments	562,856,689	88,622,450	458,461,250
Consumption, and dressed lumber	364,283,663	55,104,900	109,534,750

Although it has been feared that the lumber crop for 1869 would fall below that of 1868, it is now believed the aggregate receipts will equal those of last year, though there will be a deficiency from some of the sources of supply.

The lumber cut in the Saginaw valley, Michigan, last year, aggregated 457,396,225 feet, against 423,953,190 feet in 1867; and of salt made, 555,600,000 pounds, against 474,221,000 pounds in 1867; returning a total value for the year of over $12,000,000.

INTERNATIONAL HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

A communication has been received from Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State, relating to the proposed International Horticultural Exhibition, to be held at Hamburg, in September next, with enclosures from the United States consul at Hamburg, and from the president of the committee managing the preparations for the exhibition. These despatches are as follows:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, HAMBURG, *January* 20, 1869

SIR: I beg leave to transmit herewith the programme of the "International Horticultural Exhibition," to be held here from the 2d to the 12th of September of this year, together with a copy of a letter of the Syndic of Hamburg enclosing it, and a translation thereof.

About 80 of the wealthiest citizens of Hamburg have guaranteed this exhibition against pecuniary failure. It is hoped and believed that it will be as successful as the International Agricultural Exhibition held here in 1863, which resulted in the opening of a profitable market in North Germany for American agricultural implements. The display of American horticultural implements in this land of gardens would doubtless have a like happy effect.

The people of Hamburg express to me their confident expectation that the United States will take a prominent part in this exhibition, by sending "a shipload of plants, flowers, and implements." I beg leave to submit to the department the propriety of promptly calling the attention of American horticulturists and inventors to it, through the Agricultural Department, or otherwise, and even of bringing the subject to the notice of Congress, in order that, if deemed advisable, timely provision may be made for the appointment of an agent to attend to the interests of our exhibitors here. Great Britain, as I am informed, has already named a commission for a similar purpose.

I am, &c.,

SAM'L T. WILLIAMS,
United States Consul.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

[Translation.]

HAMBURG, *December* 31, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to send you enclosed the programme of an "International Horticultural Exhibition." to be held in Hamburg in the first half of September, 1869, with the respectful request that you will communicate it to your government.

Though this is not strictly a government enterprise, the senate and house have manifested their great interest in it by placing for a year at the disposal of the committee, composed of the first merchants of the city, that fine portion of the rampart beautifully situated between the Elbe and the Miller's Gate.

But the furtherance of the exhibition must depend chiefly on the friendly support of foreign countries. The promotion of the enterprise by your government, either by contributions from the public gardens, or by calls addressed to garden establishments and manufacturers of articles connected with horticulture and landscape gardening, will be gratefully acknowledged.

Respectfully requesting your kind intervention herein, I subscribe myself, with high respect, your obedient servant,

C. H. MERCK, M. D.,
President of the Committee for the International Horticultural Exhibition of 1869, *at Hamburg.*

SAMUEL T. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Consul of the United States of North America.

The following letter has also been received at this office from the consul:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Hamburg, January 26, 1869.

SIR: I beg leave to enclose herewith the programme and plan of the International Horticultural Exhibition, to be held here from the 2d to the 12th of September, 1869. I have already informed the State Department of the exhibition, and suggested the propriety of at once bringing it to the attention of American horticulturists and manufacturers, either through your Department or otherwise, and also of announcing it to Congress, in order that a commissioner may be appointed to attend the exhibition on behalf of the United States. Lest the subject should be overlooked by the State Department I have thought it advisable to communicate also directly with you, in order that you may take such action as you may deem best for the interest of American horticulturists and horticultural implement manufacturers. The International Agricultural Exhibition at Hamburg in 1863, to which our government sent a commissioner, resulted in a large sale of American agricultural implements in Germany. The proposed horticultural exhibition promises to open also a large market for our horticultural implements. The government of Hamburg has placed a large portion of the public park at the disposal of the committee of arrangements for one year, and for two months workmen have been preparing the grounds. The financial success of the enterprise is guaranteed by about 80 of the wealthiest citizens. The Hamburg foreign secretary, or syndic, who is the president of the committee, has, in a special interview, expressed to me his strong desire that the United States above all should take a leading part in the exhibition, and send a commissioner to attend it. Our country would gain both credit and profit by competing with Europe on this interesting occasion.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL T. WILLIAMS,
United States Consul.

Hon. HORACE CAPRON,
Commissioner of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

A few hints of the regulations adopted are given for the guidance of horticulturists of this country who may desire to compete in this exhibition.

No communications of applicants will be received after July 31. Forms of application may be obtained from Dr. Gotze, of Hamburg. They must state the amount of space desired. Exhibitors receive certificates of admission.

Open air plants will be received from March till the middle of August; plants for decoration till within three days of the opening; greenhouse plants till within two days of the opening; engines, machines, and implements till within one week of the first day of the exhibition. The prizes will consist of sums of money, and gold, silver, and bronze medals.

Some competitions will be exclusively for amateurs; others for nurserymen. Exhibitors of newly introduced plants are requested to mention the date of introduction into the country. If required, the committee will unpack, exhibit, and return the plants of foreign exhibitors, and expenses will be charged when the plants are returned.

Besides plants of all kinds, garden architecture and implements may be entered for competition, as paths for drives, (3 sq. roods,) gutters, bridges, models of bridges, drawings of bridges, the simplest and best ferry-boat, plant houses, heating apparatus, park gates, summer houses, engines for lifting water, tools of all kinds, garden furniture, fruits in variety, vegetables, cereals, fibres, preserved vegetables, and any vegetable product in economical technology.

THE POTATO DISEASE.

Mr. W. Taylor, of Renfrewshire, England, publishes a tract upon "The Potato Disease, its cause and cure," in which he says:

The primary source of this calamity exists in the mistaken system of over-crowding or close setting the seed, and of forcing the plant by the use of fertile manures, more especially

that of horses, thereby bringing forth an exuberance of foliage, which checks ventilation and excludes the free admission of air, so essential to the formation of a vigorous and healthy plant. This mass of foliage falling (across the furrows) between the drills, creates the most favorable circumstances for the growth of fungi, which fasten on the leaves and stem of the plant, and disseminate their putrid influence. From over-crowding, forcing, heating, cutting, and bleeding, the stem of this esculent root has been enfeebled and deprived of a portion of its woody fibre, so that instead of now having strong and upright stems, they have degenerated to a mere crawler, resembling a garden cress, the wind blowing over them as across a field of slugged (lodged) wheat or hay.

In the years 1809–'10, I was employed to pluck the flowers from the plant, an idea being then prevalent that the weight of the plums would increase the roots. In pursuing this fallacious occupation, I can well remember, when passing up and down between the drills, the stems opened before and closed behind me with the elasticity of willows; but now, you would become entangled among the crawlers.

In those days it was a truly gratifying sight to look upon a field of potatoes in full bloom; like a sea of flowers in all their variegated hues, gracefully waving to and fro in the summer breeze; their own motion causing a fresh supply of air to effectually extinguish the generation of fungi. But, in the present day, there is a very marked absence of this motion; the wind blows over them, not into them, and the disease is generally developed when a few weeks of dry warm weather are followed by heavy showers of rain, succeeded by a sultry, moist atmosphere; fungi spring into existence, rot ensues, and is announced by a stench so well known to potato growers.

What, then, is the cure for this great evil? Potatoes for seed should be planted in a separate plot of ground: select the most sandy part of the field, manure the ground at the end of autumn, ploughing it well, and taking particular care to have it thoroughly grubbed or harrowed, form shallow drills, three feet six inches apart; seed about the size of a duck egg is preferable and should be planted whole in the spring, putting in two sets where at present it is customary to put in four, hoe them up only once (if some are green, all the better for seed,) remove the weeds and grub deep between the drills. Let them be completely ripe before lifting, dig in sunshine, dry them by exposure to the rays of the sun for a day or two, (more if the weather will permit,) spread them on the floor of a dry barn or outhouse, and if any exhibit symptoms of sprouting, turn them; the smallest may be retained for next year's seed, and the largest cut and planted for the general crop.

About fourteen years ago I was so thoroughly convinced that the want of air was, in a great measure, the cause of the disease, that I raised a small mound, three feet high, in the most airy part of my garden, and planted therein a few sets. They were entirely free from the disease, while the others were more or less infected.

Seven years ago I planted several sets in the same manner as dahlias, supporting the foliage; no disease. The following year I repeated the experiment; some of them yielded blossom, and in another year all did well, carrying flowers and a profusion of plums.

If this method of planting and preserving the seed from year to year is adopted, the plant will become erect, strong, and healthy, and the disease will only be a thing of the past. On the other hand, if nothing is done to raise this fallen plant, the first year that comes with the same atmospheric influences for producing fungi as the year 1845 we shall have the disastrous results, but greatly aggravated, as the potato is weaker now than it was then, and less able to resist its deadly influences.

To demonstrate the advantages of the theory he thus advocates, Mr. Taylor recommends agricultural societies to appoint committees, with a concerted plan of operations for practically testing the efficacy of this system.

STOCK DISEASES IN EUROPE.

The Veterinarian (English) for February says that the cattle plague prevails very extensively at the present time in eastern Europe, and that great fears are entertained of its extension from Austria to those States from which England receives a large supply of cattle. Not only are Moldavia, Wallachia, and Transylvania greatly infected, but also Poland, Gallicia, and Hungary. The pleuro-pneumonia is also said to be on the increase, not only in the London dairies but in several parts of the country, and on the continent. Recent information reports its existence in severe form in Spain. The small-pox of sheep is also reported to have recently broken out in the neighborhood of Hamburg, and to be still prevalent in some parts of Holland, particularly near Rotterdam.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF GREAT BRITAIN FOR 1868.

Population, area, abstract of acreage under crops, &c., and number of live stock in each division of the United Kingdom.

	Years.	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Total for Great Britain.	Ireland.*	Isle of Man.	Channel islands.		Total for United Kingdom.
								Jersey.	Guernsey, &c.	
Total population	1868	20,451,233	1,198,144	3,188,125	24,837,502	5,532,343	.....	147,811	.....	30,517,656
Total area in statute acres	.....	32,590,397	4,734,486	19,639,377	56,964,260	20,322,641	180,000	28,717	17,967	77,513,585
Abstract of acreage—										
Under all kinds of crops, bare fallow and grass	1867	22,982,356	2,415,139	4,379,552	29,727,047	15,542,208†	84,498	20,355	12,958	45,387,066
	1868	23,038,781	2,503,646	4,413,267	29,955,694	15,575,270†	88,561	18,716	14,304	45,652,545
Under corn crops	1867	7,399,347	521,404	1,364,029	9,284,780	2,115,137	27,039	2,827	2,157	11,431,940
	1868	7,499,218	547,873	1,386,441	9,433,532	2,192,785	27,888	3,453	2,197	11,659,855
Under green crops	1867	2,691,734	138,387	668,042	3,498,163	1,432,252	12,670	5,636	3,075	4,951,796
	1868	2,585,019	128,292	672,555	3,385,866	1,456,307	13,310	5,766	3,808	4,865,057
Under bare fallow	1867	753,210	86,257	83,091	922,558	26,191	1,990	2,550	709	953,998
	1868	799,739	83,720	74,762	958,221	24,017	439	740	829	984,246
Under grass—										
Clover, &c., under rotation	1867	2,478,117	300,756	1,211,101	3,989,974	1,658,451	26,884	3,250	874	5,679,433
	1868	2,370,638	328,232	1,261,138	3,960,008	1,691,797	32,525	5,204	784	5,690,318
Permanent pasture not broken up in rotation, (exclusive of heath or mountain land.)	1867	9,545,675	1,368,328	1,053,285	11,967,672	10,057,072	15,915	6,092	6,143	22,052,510
	1868	9,703,884	1,415,327	1,016,825	12,136,036	10,003,918	14,391	3,553	6,686	22,164,584
Percentage of acreage:‡										
Under corn crops	1867	32.3	21.6	31.1	31.2	13.6	32.0	13.9	16.7	25.2
	1868	32.5	21.9	31.4	31.5	14.0	31.5	18.4	15.4	25.5
Under green crops	1867	11.7	5.7	15.3	11.8	9.2	15.0	27.7	23.7	10.9
	1868	11.2	5.1	15.2	11.3	9.4	15.0	30.8	26.6	10.6
Under bare fallow	1867	3.3	3.6	1.9	3.1	.2	2.4	12.5	5.5	2.1
	1868	3.5	3.4	1.7	3.2	.2	.5	4.0	5.8	2.2
Under grass:										
Clover, &c., under rotation	1867	10.8	12.5	27.7	13.4	10.7	31.8	16.0	6.7	12.5
	1868	10.3	13.1	28.6	13.2	10.9	36.7	27.8	5.5	12.5
Permanent pastures, not broken up in rotation, (exclusive of heath or mountain land.)	1867	41.6	56.6	24.0	40.3	64.7	18.8	30.0	47.4	48.6
	1868	42.1	56.5	23.0	40.5	64.2	16.2	19.0	46.7	48.6
Total	.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Abstract of live stock returned:										
Total number of cattle	1867	3,469,026	544,538	979,470	4,993,034	3,702,378	18,672	10,081	7,308	8,731,473
	1868	3,779,691	593,373	1,050,917	5,423,981	3,620,352	19,727	12,225	7,131	9,083,416
Total number of sheep	1867	19,798,337	2,227,161	6,893,603	28,919,101	4,826,015	70,958	529	1,348	33,817,951
	1868	20,930,779	2,668,505	7,112,112	30,711,396	4,822,444	72,116	511	1,355	35,607,812
Total number of pigs	1867	2,548,755	229,917	188,307	2,966,979	1,233,893	7,706	5,804	6,718	4,221,100
	1868	1,981,606	187,319	136,614	2,308,539	862,443	5,271	7,135	5,779	3,189,167

* The detailed returns for Ireland will be found in the annual reports prepared by the registrar general and laid before Parliament.

† Including under flax 253,105 acres in 1867 and 206,446 acres in 1868.

‡ Stated exclusively of the small percentages for flax and hops.

Total acreage and percentage proportions of each kind of corn and green crop in each division of the United Kingdom.

Description of crops.	Years.	England.		Wales.		Scotland.		Total for Great Britain.		Ireland.		Isle of Man.		Channel Islands.				Total for United Kingdom.	
														Jersey.		Guernsey, &c			
		Acres.	Per cent.	Acres.	Per cent.	Acres.	Per cent.	Acres.	Per cent.	Acres.	Per cent.	Acres.	Per cent.	Acres.	Per ct.	Acres.	Per ct.	Acres.	Per cent.
CORN CROPS.																			
Wheat	1867	3,140,025	42.4	116,733	22.4	111,118	8.2	3,367,876	36.3	261,698	12.4	7,821	28.9	2,352	83.2	968	44.9	3,640,925	31.9
	1868	3,396,890	45.3	130,552	23.8	124,683	9.1	3,652,125	38.7	286,790	13.1	8,347	29.9	2,743	79.4	1,013	46.1	3,951,018	33.9
Barley or bere	1867	1,892,338	25.6	148,340	28.4	248,486	16.0	2,259,164	24.3	172,637	8.1	7,386	27.3	137	4.8	623	28.9	2,439,947	21.3
	1868	1,780,201	23.7	151,608	27.7	219,515	15.8	2,151,324	22.8	188,252	8.5	7,563	27.1	278	8.1	651	29.6	2,348,068	20.1
Oats	1867	1,506,361	20.4	247,006	47.4	997,120	73.1	2,750,487	29.6	1,659,412	78.5	11,347	42.0	303	10.7	449	20.8	4,421,998	38.7
	1868	1,488,470	19.9	257,153	46.9	1,011,430	72.9	2,757,053	29.2	1,699,919	77.5	11,627	41.7	378	10.9	410	18.7	4,469,387	38.3
Rye	1867	42,675	.6	3,124	.6	7,066	.5	52,865	.6	7,673	.4	29	.1	21		30		60,618	.5
	1868	38,397	.5	2,110	.4	6,389	.4	46,896	.5	7,854	.4	12	.1	24		41		54,827	.5
Beans	1867	505,539	6.8	3,435	.7	27,324	2.0	536,298	5.8	11,153	.5	255	.9	12	1.3	37	5.4	547,755	4.8
	1868	503,700	6.7	3,777	.7	22,423	1.5	529,900	5.6	8,813	.4	162	.6	15	1.6	53	5.6	538,943	4.6
Peas	1867	312,409	4.2	2,766	.5	2,915	.2	318,090	3.4	2,354	.1	201	.8	2		50		320,697	2.8
	1868	291,560	3.9	2,673	.5	2,001	.3	296,234	3.2	1,157	.1	177	.6	15		29		297,612	2.6
Total of corn crops	1867	7,399,347	100.0	521,404	100.0	1,361,029	100.0	9,284,780	100.0	2,115,137	100.0	27,039	100.0	2,827	100.0	2,157	100.0	11,431,940	100.0
	1868	7,499,218	100.0	547,873	100.0	1,386,441	100.0	9,433,532	100.0	2,192,785	100.0	27,888	100.0	3,453	100.0	2,197	100.0	11,659,855	100.0
GREEN CROPS.																			
Potatoes	1867	289,611	10.8	45,077	32.6	157,529	23.6	492,217	14.1	1,001,515	70.0	4,011	31.6	2,062	36.6	789	25.7	1,500,624	30.3
	1868	327,173	12.7	47,431	37.0	166,939	24.8	541,543	16.0	1,031,853	71.1	4,459	33.5	2,280	39.5	1,078	28.3	1,581,213	32.6
Turnips and Swedes	1867	1,621,123	60.2	67,927	49.1	484,800	72.6	2,173,850	62.2	335,711	23.4	8,170	64.5	1,547	27.4	142	4.6	2,519,420	50.9
	1868	1,605,980	62.1	70,350	54.8	488,812	72.7	2,165,142	63.9	320,066	21.9	8,419	63.3	1,766	30.6	143	3.7	2,495,536	51.3
Mangolds	1867	253,937	9.4	3,315	2.4	841	.1	258,126	7.4	18,805	1.3	47	.4	730	13.0	244	7.9	277,952	5.6
	1868	244,363	9.4	3,955	3.1	723	.1	249,041	7.4	19,067	1.3	44	.3	443	7.7	185	4.9	268,780	5.5
Carrots	1867	14,722	.5	346	.2	855	.1	15,923	.4	3,360	.2	233	1.9	913	16.2	221	7.2	20,650	.4
	1868	11,959	.5	368	.3	938	.1	13,265	.4	3,789	.3	244	1.8	316	5.5	201	5.3	17,815	.4
Cabbages, kohl-rabi, and rape.	1867	128,863	4.8	679	.5	4,150	.6	133,692	3.8	35,703	2.5	17	.1	159	2.8	152	4.9	169,723	3.4
	1868	111,156	4.3	769	.6	3,158	.5	115,083	3.4	43,268	2.9	45	.3	45	.8	84	2.2	157,525	3.2
Vetches, lucerne, and any other green crop, except clover or grass.	1867	383,478	14.3	21,013	15.2	19,864	3.0	424,355	12.1	37,128	2.6	192	1.5	225	4.0	1,527	49.7	463,427	9.4
	1868	284,388	11.0	5,419	4.2	11,985	1.8	301,792	8.9	36,264	2.5	99	.8	916	15.9	2,117	55.6	341,188	7.0
Total green crops	1867	2,691,734	100.0	138,387	100.0	668,042	100.0	3,498,163	100.0	1,432,252	100.0	12,670	100.0	5,636	100.0	3,075	100.0	4,951,796	100.0
	1868	2,585,019	100.0	128,292	100.0	672,555	100.0	3,385,866	100.0	1,456,307	100.0	13,310	100.0	5,766	100.0	3,808	100.0	4,865,057	100.0

METEOROLOGY.

COMPILED IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FROM REPORTS BY OBSERVERS FOR THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

JANUARY, 1869.

Table showing the highest and lowest range of the thermometer, (with dates prefixed,) the mean temperature, and amount of rain and melted snow, (in inches and tenths,) for January, 1869, at the stations named. Daily observations at 7 a. m., and at 2 and 9 p. m., by the observers named.

NOTE.—Observers will please be careful, in adding the columns, to deduct what is below from what is above zero, and to divide (for the mean) by the number of observations included in the sum.

Stations, &c.	Counties.	Observers.	Date.	Max. temp.	Date.	Min. temp.	Mean temp.	Rain fall.
MAINE.				°		°	°	*In.*
Houlton	Aroostook	Charles H. Fernald	8	41	19, 20	—26	14.6	3.60
Steuben	Washington	J. D. Parker	8	47	22	— 6	21.7	2.40
Williamsburg	Piscataquis	Edwin Pitman	8	39	18, 23	—12	16.3	2.65
West Waterville	Kennebec	B. F. Wilbur	7	45	19	— 8	21.9	2.15
Gardiner	do	R. H. Gardiner	8	46	19	— 2	22.7	1.96
Standish	Cumberland	John P. Moulton	5	42	19	— 3	23.4	2.48
Norway	Oxford	Howard D. Smith	8	46	19	—12	20.2	.....
Cornish	York	Silas West	8	49	19, 23	— 3	23.5	2.15
Cornishville	do	G. W. Guptill	8	45	22	— 2	23.8	2.73
Averages							20.9	2.52
NEW HAMPSHIRE.								
Stratford	Coos	Branch Brown	7, 8, 9	38	18	—18	18.9	2.98
Shelburne	do	F. Odell	8	46	19	—30	20.7	.....
North Barnstead	do	Charles H. Pitman	7, 30	44	22	0	26.6	2.01
Goffstown Centre	Hillsboro'	Alfred Colby	8	49	20	— 1	23.5	2.70
Averages							22.4	2.56
VERMONT.								
Lunenburg	Essex	H. A. Cutting	7, 29	38	19	—20	20.2	4.30
Barnet	Caledonia	B. F. Eaton, M. D.	6	46	22, 23, 26	—25	17.9	2.70
North Craftsbury	Orleans	Rev. E. P. Wild	29	40	22	—16	18.1	3.05
Randolph	Orange	Chas. S. Paine	8	46	22	—16	21.3	3.23
Woodstock	Windsor	Doton & Miller	8	44	22	—20	19.1	.....
Near St. Albans	Franklin	A. H. Gilmour	9	45	22	—22	19.8	.....
West Charlotte	Chittenden	Miss M. E. Wing	8, 30	45	22	— 6	23.5	0.91
Middlebury	Addison	H. A. Sheldon	8, 9	42	18	—11	22.7	3.37
Brandon	Rutland	Harmon Buckland	7	50	18, 22	— 8	24.4	2.80
Averages							20.8	2.91
MASSACHUSETTS.								
Kingston	Plymouth	G. S. Newcomb	8	55	22	5	31.7	3.45
Topsfield	Essex	S. A. Merriam	8	51	22	0	27.4	1.70
Lawrence	do	John Fallon	8	48	22	6	27.9	2.81

Table showing the range of the thermometer, &c., for January—Continued.

Stations, &c.	Counties.	Observers.	Date.	Max. temp.	Date.	Min. temp.	Mean temp.	Rain fall.
				°		°	°	*In.*
MASS.—Continued.								
Newbury	Essex	John H. Caldwell	9	52	22, 23	4	28. 9	.....
Milton	Norfolk	Rev. A. K. Teele	8	57	22	9	31. 6	2. 24
Cambridge	Middlesex	Rev. J. B. Perry	29	56	23	6	30. 9	.....
North Billerica	....do	Rev. Elias Nason	8	52	22	3	30. 3	.....
West Newton	....do	John H. Bixby	8	56	22	4	30. 1	.....
New Bedford	Bristol	Samuel Rodman	8	49	22, 23	9	32. 5	3. 84
Worcester	Worcester	Jos. Draper, M. D.	8	53	22	7	28. 9	2. 82
Mendon	....do	Jno. G. Metcalf, M. D	8	54	22	4	28. 0	.....
Lunenburg	....do	G. A. Cunningham	8	53	22	1	27. 8	1. 90
Amherst	Hampshire	Prof. E. S. Snell	8	49	23	3	28. 0	3. 47
Richmond	Berkshire	Wm. Bacon	8	54	23	2	26. 6	1. 80
Williams College	....do	Prof. A. Hopkins	8	48	23	5	26. 9	3. 52
Hinsdale	....do	Rev. E. Dewhurst	9	47	22, 23, 25, 26	0	24. 7	4. 20
Averages							28. 9	2. 89
RHODE ISLAND.								
Newport	Newport	Wm. H. Crandall	8	52	23	10	31. 1	2. 70
CONNECTICUT.								
Pomfret	Windham	Rev. D. Hunt	8	51	22, 23	5	29. 2	1. 75
Columbia	Tolland	Wm. H. Yeomans	9	56	23	6	31. 7	.....
Middletown	Middlesex	Prof. John Johnston	8	56	22	5	31. 0	2. 93
Waterbury	New Haven	Rev. R. G. Williams	8	52	23	4	30. 0	2. 71
Colebrook	Litchfield	Charlotte Rockwell	8	53	23	— 1	26. 2	.....
Brookfield	Fairfield	Rev. S. W. Roe	30	52	26	5	30. 7	5. 08
Averages							29. 8	3. 12
NEW YORK.								
Moriches	Suffolk	E. A. Smith & daugh's	29	60	26	11	36. 8	3. 73
South Hartford	Washington	G. M. Ingalsbe	8	50	26	— 7	25. 7	3. 40
Garrison's	Putnam	Thomas B. Arden	30	52	22, 23	5	31. 0	3. 73
Throg's Neck	Westchester	Miss E. Morris	8, 30	54	22, 26	13	32. 7	.....
Deaf and Dumb Inst.	New York	Prof. O. W. Morris	8, 30	51	22, 26	12	32. 7	4. 18
Columbia College	....do	Prof. Chas. A. Joy	8	51	26	13	31. 4	2. 42
Flatbush	Kings	Rev. Eli T. Mack	14	59	26	13	34. 8	1. 78
Nyack	Queens	C. de la Verny	30	70	23	15	35. 6	.....
Newburgh	Orange	Jas. H. Gardiner	30	55	22	7	31. 4	3. 53
Minaville	Montgomery	J. W. Bussing	8	42	25	— 1	22. 5	2. 75
Sloansville	Schoharie	G. W. Potter	9	52	22	— 3	27. 2	4. 29
Gouverneur	St. Lawrence	C. H. Russell	4	48	22, 25	—10	22. 8	2. 35
North Hammond	....do	C. A. Wooster	6, 7	48	25	—10	23. 0	2. 40
Houseville	Lewis	Walter D. Yale	7	46	25	—12	24. 6	3. 99
South Trenton	Oneida	Storrs Barrows	29	48	22	— 3	23. 0	2. 87
Cazenovia	Madison	Prof. Wm. Soule	29	48	22	1	27. 3	.....
Oneida	....do	S. Spooner, M. D.	4	50	22	4	27. 0	3. 93
Depauville	Jefferson	Henry Haas	4	48	25	0	25. 5	1. 86
Oswego	Oswego	Wm. S. Malcolm	7, 9	45	22	6	29. 7	4. 30
Palermo	....do	E. B. Bartlett	7	44	22	0	24. 5	2. 58
North Volney	....do	J. M. Patrick	7	49	22	3	27. 1	.....
Ludlowville	Tompkins	C. P. Murphy	4, 7	50	22	— 2	27. 7	.....
Nichols	Tioga	Robert Howell	7, 30	50	22	0	28. 9	.....

Table showing the range of the thermometer, &c., for January—Continued.

Stations, &c.	Counties.	Observers.	Date.	Max. temp.	Date.	Min. temp.	Mean temp.	Rain fall.
NEW YORK—Con'd.				°		°	°	*In.*
Newark Valley	Tioga	Rev. Sam'l Johnson	7, 8, 9	46	22, 23	—10	25. 5	3. 68
Rochester	Monroe	H. W. Mathews	4	52	22	5	30. 1	1. 35
Little Genesee	Allegany	Daniel Edwards	7	50	22	— 6		2. 65
Suspension Bridge	Niagara	W. Martin Jones	7	51	25	8	30. 1	3. 45
Buffalo	Erie	Wm. Ives	4	50	25	11	30. 8	1. 40
Averages							28. 5	3. 03
NEW JERSEY.								
Paterson	Passaic	Wm. Brooks	9, 30	51	23	3	31. 2	2. 83
Newark	Essex	W. A. Whitehead	30	52	23	11	32. 7	3. 42
New Brunswick	Middlesex	J. E. Hasbrouck	9	52	22	10	31. 0	
Trenton	Mercer	E. R. Cook	9, 30	54	23	13	35. 3	2. 12
Moorestown	Burlington	Thos. J. Beans	30	60	23	9	34. 0	3. 82
Newton	Sussex	Thos. Ryerson, M.D.	8	51	23	2	28. 9	4. 05
Dover	Morris	Howard Shriver	8	58	23, 26	12	33. 4	4. 44
New Germantown	Hunterdon	Arthur B. Noll	30	50	22, 23	9	32. 5	3. 34
Haddonfield	Camden	Samuel Wood	9	59	23, 26	17	34. 0	3. 67
Newfield	Gloucester	E. D. Couch	9	61	23	10	36. 6	
Greenwich	Cumberland	R. C. Sheppard	30	61	26	18	36. 7	3. 65
Vineland	----do	Jno. Ingram, M. D.	8	66	23	10	35. 8	4. 15
Averages							33. 5	3. 55
PENNSYLVANIA.								
Nyces	Pike	John Grathwohl	7	61	23, 25	— 8	26. 8	1. 50
Fallsington	Bucks	Eben'r Hance	30	56	23	14	34. 0	4. 00
Philadelphia	Philadelphia	Prof. J. A. Kirkpatrick	9	58	26	19	36. 7	3. 23
Germantown	--- do	Thomas Meehan	30	60	23	13	34. 3	
Horsham	Montgomery	Miss Anna Spencer	9, 30	55	23	11	33. 4	2. 63
Plymouth Meeting	----do	M. H. Corson	30	58	26	17	34. 5	3. 68
Dyberry	Wayne	Theodore Day	7, 8	54	23	—11	26. 4	
Whitehall	Lehigh	Edward Kohler	9, 29, 30	49	23, 26	12	32. 2	
Factoryville	Wyoming	Rodman Sisson	9	50	27	2	28. 6	5. 80
Reading	Berks	J. Heyl Raser	9	56	26	17	35. 1	
Parkesville	Chester	Dr. F. Darlington	7	55	26	17	33. 7	3. 10
West Chester	----do	Geo. Martin, M. D.	7	62	26	13	35. 0	4. 09
Phenixville	----do	I. Z. Coffman, M. D.	9	58	26	16	34. 2	4. 75
Silver Spring	Lancaster	H. G. Bruckhart	29	54	26	15	34. 6	
Ephrata	----do	W. H. Spera	30	60	26	14	34. 8	3. 55
Mount Joy	----do	J. R. Hoffer	30	60	26	19		
Harrisburg	Dauphin	John Heisely, M. D.	30	50	23	18	33. 3	4. 22
Carlisle	Cumberland	Wm. H. Cook, M. D.	28	51	23	13	33. 3	3. 95
Fountain Dale	Adams	S. C. Walker	7	54	23	19	34. 3	2. 66
Tioga	Tioga	E. T. Bentley	8, 9	46	23	—12	23. 3	3. 15
Lewisburg	Union	Prof. C. S. James	24	45	23	2	29. 3	2. 10
Ickesburg	Perry	Wm. E. Baker	7	53	23	6	31. 7	4. 36
Grampian Hills	Clearfield	Elisha Fenton	8, 9	46	27	— 2	26. 5	5. 12
Johnstown	Cambria	David Peelor	7	50	27	14	29. 7	
Franklin	Venango	Rev. M. A. Tolman	7	54	23	6	30. 3	3. 92
Connellsville	Fayette	John Taylor	4	64	27	13	35. 1	
New Castle	Lawrence	E. M. McConnell	4	59	26	9	33. 6	
Beaver	Beaver	Rev. R. T. Taylor	4	59	26	11	35. 0	3. 60
Canonsburg	Washington	Rev. W. Smith, D. D	4	63	23	13	36. 1	4. 64
Averages							32. 4	3. 70

Table showing the range of the thermometer, &c., for January—Continued.

Stations, &c.	Counties.	Observers.	Date.	Max. temp.	Date.	Min. temp.	Mean temp.	Rain fall.
MARYLAND.				°		°	°	*In.*
Woodlawn	Cecil	Jas. O. McCormick	30	62	26	14	35.6	4.26
Annapolis	Anne Arundel	Wm. R. Goodman	29	64	26	21	40.8	4.70
St. Inigoes	St. Mary's	Rev. J. Stephenson	29	62	26	25	39.7	3.92
Emmittsburg	Frederick	Eli Smith	7	68	26	14	34.5	.....
Mt. St. Mary's Coll	....do	Prof. C. H. Jourdan	30	54	26	17	34.7	4.51
Averages							37.1	4.35
DIST. OF COLUMBIA.								
Washington	Washington	Smithsonian Instit'n	28, 29	54	2	28	39.3	4.10
VIRGINIA.								
Johnsontown	Northampton	C. R. Moore	30	64	23	25	42.1	4.75
Hampton	Elizabeth City	James M. Sherman	9, 30	64	19, 21, 26	30	42.9	2.90
Zuni Station	Isle of Wight	Robert Binford	30	64	21	28	43.7	3.11
Surry C. H	Surry	B. W. Jones	29	72	13	25	46.4	.....
Ashland	Hanover	Prof. R. M. Smith	30	65	26	24	43.9	5.35
Comorn	King George	E. Tayloe	29	63	26	24	41.0	3.30
Mt. Solon	Augusta	Dr. Jas. T. Clarke	7	66	13, 23	22	43.6	4.25
Staunton	....do	J. C. Covell	8	61	13	23	41.0	2.87
Lynchburg	Bedford	C. I. Merriwether	7, 28	59	13	32	45.1	.....
Snowville	Pulaski	J. W. Stalmaker	9	63	13	17	39.1	10.20
Wytheville	Wythe	Rev. Jas. A. Brown	4	59	13	15	38.8	2.20
Averages							42.5	4.32
WEST VIRGINIA.								
White Day	Monongalia	W. H. Sharp, M. D	4	65	26	26	38.7	.....
Weston	Lewis	B. Owen	7, 9	60	23	20	37.7	.....
Cabell C. H	Cabell	C. L. Roffe	8	62	26	18	42.6	1.20
Averages							39.7	1.20
NORTH CAROLINA.								
Kenansville	Duplin	Rev. Jas. M. Sprunt	30	74	13, 14	32	51.6	6.51
Goldsboro'	Wayne	E. W. Adams, A. M	30	73	14	29	49.5	3.60
Raleigh	Wake	Rev. F. P. Brewer	29	71	13	29	47.3	3.50
Oxford	Granville	W. R. Hicks, M. D	29	66	26	25	42.0	4.85
Albemarle	Stanley	F. J. Kron	9, 29	70	13	18	43.9	5.03
Statesville	Iredell	Thos. A. Alison	28	58	13	20	39.7	3.50
Asheville	Buncombe	E. J. Aston	7, 15, 28	60	13	20	42.5	1.80
Do	....do	J. T. E. Hardy, M. D	15	62	13	20	43.0	.....
Averages							44.9	4.11
SOUTH CAROLINA.								
Aiken	Barnwell	John H. Cornish	29	68	19	32	50.3	5.41
Camden	Kershaw	Colin Macrae	15, 29	68	13	22	47.7	2.82
Averages							49.0	4.12
GEORGIA.								
Atlanta	Fulton	F. Deckner & Son	3, 8, 15	63	13	25	46.1	5.86
Macon	Bibb	Prof. J. F. Adams	8	69	13	38	53.5	5.70
Do	....do	Miss S. J. Whitney	8	66	13	30	50.1	4.78
Augusta	Richmond	W. H. Doughty, M.D	22	81	3, 4	31	.....	8.17
Averages							49.9	6.13

Table showing the range of the thermometer, &c., for January—Continued.

Stations, &c.	Counties.	Observers.	Date.	Max. temp.	Date.	Min. temp.	Mean temp.	Rain fall.
ALABAMA.				°		°	°	*In.*
Carlowville	Dallas	H. L. Alison, M. D	29	72	12	30	50.2	8.30
Moulton	Lawrence	Thos. M. Peters, A. M.	29	61	12	23	45.9	4.87
Greene Springs	Hale	H. Tutwiler, LL. D.	24	69	13	24	47.7	5.96
Havana	do.	S. K. Jennings, M. D.	20	68	13	27	48.7	5.90
Averages							48.1	6.26
FLORIDA.								
Jacksonville	Duval	A. S. Baldwin	4, 29	79	13	36	57.1	4.05
Manatie	Manatie	B. A. Coachman	1, 3	84	13	44	67.0	4.38
Port Orange	Volusia	Mrs. J. M. Hawks	15, 30	78	13	47	59.4	.....
Lake City	Columbia	E. R. Ives	2, 3	78	13	32	58.7	9.38
Ocala	Marion	Edward Barker	15	78	13	38	62.9	.....
Averages							61.0	5.94
TEXAS.								
Galveston	Galveston	A. H. Beazley, M. D.	8	76	17	31	.....	10.00
Houston	Harris	Miss E. Baxter	1	80	11	32	54.2	.....
Columbia	Brazoria	J. B. Bostwick	3, 4	77	11	28	55.6	4.54
Lavacca	Calhoun	L. D. Heaton	27, 28	78	18	40	.....	.....
Waco	McLellan	Edwd. Merrill, M. D.	3	70	11	28	51.4	5.10
Yorktown	De Witt	A. C. White, M. D.	7, 28	76	11	36	55.9	4.05
Austin	Travis	J. Van Nostrand	3	73	11	27	51.0	5.06
Averages							53.6	5.75
LOUISIANA.								
Shreveport	Bossiere	J. H. Carter	6	70	12	29	49.3	.....
New Orleans	New Orleans	Robt. W. Foster	8	72	11	41	.....	.....
MISSISSIPPI.								
Grenada	Yalabusha	Albert Moore	4, 28	68	12	24	49.6	3.40
Brookhaven	Lawrence	T. J. R. Keenan	29	67	12	28	50.5	7.00
Natchez	Adams	Robt. McCary	8	67	12	25	46.5	5.97
Marian C. H.	Lauderdale	Thos. W. Florer	2	68	12	24	46.0	9.30
Averages							48.2	6.42
TENNESSEE.								
Elizabethton	Carter	Charles H. Lewis	29	66	13	22	42.3	4.80
Tusculum College	Green	S. S. and Rev. W. S. Doak.	29	64	13	22	40.9	.....
Lookout Mountain	Hamilton	Rev. C. F. P. Bancroft	8	68	12	29	45.9	.....
Clarksville	Montgomery	Prof. W. M. Stewart	29	63	12	13	42.0	2.88
Memphis	Shelby	Ed. Goldsmith	3, 28	65	12	24	44.4	2.24
Averages							43.1	3.31
KENTUCKY.								
Pine Grove	Clark	Sam'l Martin, M. D.	3, 4, 29	60	26	20	39.2	2.67
Lexington	Fayette	S. R. Williams	4. 29	61	13, 26	20	38.8	2.85
Louisville	Jefferson	Mrs. L. Young	7, 28, 29	62	12	6	39.1	2.80
Clinton	Hickman	Rev. T. H. Cleland	3	63	12	20	40.3	1.58
Averages							39.4	2.48

Table showing the range of the thermometer, &c., for January—Continued.

Stations, &c.	Counties.	Observers.	Date.	Max. temp.	Date.	Min. temp.	Mean temp.	Rain fall.
OHIO.				°		°	°	*In.*
New Lisbon	Columbiana	J. F. Benner	4	60	23	8	34.1	3.44
Steubenville	Jefferson	Jos. B. Doyle	9	58	23, 27	16	36.0	3.38
Martin's Ferry	Belmont	Martin B. Shreeve	4, 7	60	27	11	35.4	2.25
Painesville	Lake	E. J. Ferris	4	54	25, 26	18	32.8	1.13
Gilmore	Tuscarawas	Samuel M. Moore	4, 7, 8	60	26	11	33.6	2.70
Milnersville	Guernsey	Rev. D. Thompson	4	60	23, 26	7	32.8	5.05
Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Mr.& Mrs.G.A.Hyde	4	59	26	17	33.2	1.47
Wooster	Wayne	Martin Winger	4	60	12.23,25, 26, 27	16	34.3	2.30
Gallipolis	Gallia	A. P. Rodgers	29	64	13, 26	20	38.9	2.96
Kelley's Island	Erie	Geo. C. Huntington	4	50	25	17	33.2	0.71
Sandusky	....do	Thomas Neill	7	57	25	14	34.3	1.22
North Fairfield	Huron	O. Burras	4	60	25	14	34.2	1.28
Westerville	Franklin	Prof. Jno. Haywood	4	57	26	15	34.2	1.80
Marion	Marion	H. A. True, M. D	4	56	25, 26	14	32.8	1.50
Hillsboro'	Highland	J. McD. Mathews	4	56	26	18	34.7	1.86
Toledo	Lucas	John Trembly, M.D.	7	55	25	14	33.0	1.69
Bowling Green	Wood	John Clarke	7	59	25	12	35.1	1.75
Springfield	Clark	Dr. C. H. Smith, A.M	4, 29	55	13	22	38.2	3.84
Urbana University	Champaign	M. G. Williams	4, 7	58	23	18	33.4	1.50
Bethel	Clermont	Geo. W. Crane	7	61	26	16	36.7	2.25
Jacksonburg	Butler	I. B. Owsley, M. D	4	60	26	17	35.0	2.04
Mt. Auburn Institu'n	Hamilton	Prof. S. A. Norton	4	66	26	21	39.7	1.68
Cincinnati	....do	R. C. Phillips	7	64	13, 26	26	40.6	2.37
Cleves	....do	R. B. Warder	4, 29	60	26	18	36.2	1.88
College Hill	....do	John W. Hammitt	4	60	26	18	35.9	1.73
Averages							35.1	2.15
MICHIGAN.								
Monroe City	Monroe	Miss H. I. Whelpley	4	54	25	12	33.3	0.40
Litchfield	Hillsdale	R. Bullard	7	51	25	9	28.6	1.25
Coldwater	Branch	N. L. Southworth	7	50	25	10	29.2	3.13
Grand Rapids	Kent	E. S. Holmes, D. D. S	7	47	25	8	29.8	.....
Northport	Leelenaw	Rev. Geo. N. Smith	6, 13	43	25	5	28.1	2.30
Homestead	Benzie	George E. Steele	7, 14	43	12, 26	6	28.1	.....
Holland	Ottawa	L. H. Streng	7	46	25	11	32.3	2.07
Otsego	Allegan	Milton Chase, M.D	14, 15	50	15	18	33.8	.....
Copper Falls	Keweenaw	Dr. S. H. Whittlesey	6	35	24	— 3	20.1	3.40
Penn Mine	....do	Richard H. Griffith	6	44	24	— 2	.....	.....
Ontonagon	Ontonagon	Edwin Ellis, M. D	6, 7	38	11, 24, 25	8	26.0	.....
Averages							29.0	2.09
INDIANA.								
Aurora	Dearborn	Geo. Sutton, M. D	4	60	26	15	33.9	1.08
Vevay	Switzerland	Chas. G. Boerner	29	61	26	15	31.1	1.87
Muncie	Delaware	G.W.H.Kemper, M.D	7	58	16	10	33.5	2.05
Spiceland	Henry	Wm. Dawson	7	57	16	11	33.7	1.73
Columbia City	Whitley	Dr.F. and Miss L. McCoy.	7	51	26	10	31.5	1.20
Jalapa	Grant	Albert C. Irwin	7	59	26	18	34.9	3.56
Knightstown	Rush	D. Deem	4, 7	56	16	14	33.6	1.98
State University	Monroe	Prof. C. M. Dodd	7	59	10	22	36.1	2.51
Rensselaer	Jasper	Dr. J. H. Loughridge	29	53	31	10	31.2	2.20

Table showing the range of the thermometer, &c., for January—Continued.

Stations, &c.	Counties.	Observers.	Date.	Max. temp.	Date.	Min. temp.	Mean temp.	Rain fall.
INDIANA—Cont'd.				°		°	°	*In.*
Merom	Sullivan	Thos. Holmes	7	58	12, 31	21	36.8	1.10
New Harmony	Posey	John Chappellsmith	7, 28	59	31	23	39.8	1.30
Averages							34.2	1.87
ILLINOIS.								
Chicago	Cook	J. G. Langguth, jr	7	51	26	16	33.7	1.97
Near Chicago	do	Samuel Brookes	7	46	26	10	30.4	.....
Evanston	do	Prof. Oliver Marcy	7	46	25	12	32.7	0.93
Marengo	McHenry	O. P. Rogers	7	47	25	4	28.9	1.65
King's Mills	Kane	Mr. and Mrs. A. Spaulding	7	43	12	4	27.2	2.40
Belvidere	Boone	G. B. Moss	7	48	25	3	26.3	2.11
Winnebago	Winnebago	J. W. & Miss Tolman	28	45	25	1	25.8	1.39
Rochelle	Ogle	Daniel Carey	7	47	10, 26	6	30.7	.....
Wyanet	Bureau	E. S. & Miss Phelps	28	55	10, 26	12	31.6	1.96
Tiskilwa	do	Verry Aldrich	29	51	26	10	31.3	.....
Hennepin	Putnam	Smiley Shepherd	29	52	26	10	32.0	.....
Elmira	Stark	O. A. Blanchard	7, 28	48	26	7	27.9	1.17
Peoria	Peoria	Frederick Brendel	7	55	26	18	34.0	0.99
Springfield	Sangamon	G. M. Brinkerhoff	6, 7	50	10, 25	18	28.5	.....
Loami	do	Timothy Dudley	7	59	16	17	33.6	1.25
Dubois	Washington	Wm. C. Spencer	7	62	12	17	37.7	1.47
South Pass	Union	H. C. Freeman	28	60	12, 19	20	39.6	.....
Lombard University	Knox	Prof. W. Livingston	28, 29	54	10	9	31.0	1.62
Manchester	Scott	Dr. J. & C. W. Grant	7	59	19	17	34.5	3.67
Mount Sterling	Brown	Rev. A. Duncan	3	60	10	16	36.0	.....
Andalusia	Rock Island	E. H. Bowman, M. D	15	57	10	9	31.3	.....
Augusta	Hancock	S. B. Mead, M. D	7	53	10	12	33.2	2.19
Warsaw	do	B. Whitaker	7	65	10	10	32.1	2.22
Averages							31.8	1.80
WISCONSIN.								
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Jacob Lüps	6	46	26	4	27.4	2.76
Plymouth	Sheboygan	G. Moeller	7, 28	41	11	— 6	24.0	2.00
Hingham	do	Jno. De Lyser	14	48	26	0	26.6	.....
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	I. A. Lapham, LL.D	7	47	25	5	29.1	2.51
Lawrence University	Outagamie	J. C. Foye	14	47	11	2	26.5	2.08
Waupacca	Waupacca	H. C. Mead	21	46	11	—13	25.5	.....
Embarrass	do	E. Everett Breed	23	44	11	— 8	21.3	1.88
Rocky Run	Columbia	W. W. Curtis	6	45	11	—15	23.1	2.75
Madison	Dane	W. W. Daniels	6	42	11	—11	23.3	2.69
Edgerton	Rock	Henry J. Shints	7, 22, 28	50	11	— 6	25.3	1.80
Baraboo	Sauk	M. C. Waite	19	36	10	—10	18.8	4.75
New Lisbon	Juneau	J. L. Dungan	6	50	11	—18	23.3	.....
Bayfield	La Pointe	Andrew Tate	6, 23	42	26	— 8	21.6	.....
Averages							24.3	2.58
MINNESOTA.								
Afton	Washington	Dr. and Mrs. B. F. Babcock.	23	39	26	—13	18.6	0.80
St. Paul	Ramsey	Rev. A. B. Paterson	3, 23	36	25	— 7	19.4	0.42
Minneapolis	Hennepin	Wm. Cheney	23	39	25	—13	18.0	0.06
Sibley	Sibley	C. W. & C. E. Woodbury.	3, 27	36	25	—19	15.4	0.30
Koniska	McLeod	Thos. M. Young	2	36	9	—14	16.2	.....

Table showing the range of the thermometer, &c., for January—Continued.

Stations, &c.	Counties.	Observers.	Date.	Max. temp.	Date.	Min. temp.	Mean temp.	Rain fall.
MINNESOTA—Con'd.				°		°	°	*In.*
New Ulm	Brown	Charles Roos	6	38	25	—15	17.3	0.38
Madelia	Watonwan	W. W. Murphy	6, 19	38	25	—16	15.6	0.50
Averages							17.2	0.41
IOWA.								
Clinton	Clinton	Dr. J. P. Farnsworth	3, 25	50	27	10	30.2	1.50
Davenport	Scott	D. S. Sheldon	28	49	10	5	28.1	3.74
Dubuque	Dubuque	Asa Horr, M. D	6, 7	44	11	—15	23.9	3.45
Monticello	Jones	M. M. Moulton	6	45	11	—20	22.3	1.71
Bowen's Prairie	....do	Samuel Woodworth	22	45	11	—24	22.1	1.50
Muscatine	Muscatine	J. P. Walton	28	54	10	0	26.3	1.52
Fort Madison	Lee	Dan'l McCready	7, 29	52	10	6	31.3	1.21
Guttenberg	Clayton	Jas. P. Dickerson	6	46	11	—20	20.3	.....
Mount Vernon	Linn	Prof. A. Collins	3, 6	44	11	— 8	24.4	.....
State University	Johnson	Prof. T. S. Parvin	23	48	11	—14	26.0	4.81
Independence	Buchanan	Geo. Warne, M. D	3, 27	39	11	—21	19.2	2.50
Near Independence	....do	Mrs. D. B. Wheaton	3	42	10	—21	19.0	1.00
Waterloo	Black Hawk	T. Steed	6	40	11	—18	19.2	.....
Marble Rock	Floyd	H. Wadey	3	40	25	— 6	20.2	.....
Iowa Falls	Hardin	N. Townsend	3	40	10	— 6	22.8	2.07
Algona	Kossuth	I. H. Warren	21	40	25	—10	17.2	1.23
Near Algona	....do	Ph. Dorweiler	3, 27	38	25	—11	15.8	1.10
Fort Dodge	Webster	C. N. Jorgensen	6	36	25	—14	18.1	1.75
Boonsboro'	Boone	E. Babcock	3	40	25	—10	21.3	1.38
Rolfe	Pocahontas	Oscar I. Strong	27	42	25	—18	15.6	0.70
Fontanelle	Adair	A. F. Bryant	6	42	25	—10	22.5	0.85
Logan	Harrison	Jacob T. Stern	21, 22	48	25	— 6	23.3	0.90
Woodbine	....do	David R. Witter	6	42	25	—10	22.6	.....
Averages							22.3	1.83
MISSOURI.								
St. Louis University	St. Louis	Rev. J. Stractmans	7	62	12, 31	27	40.6	1.73
Allenton	....do	A. Fendler, M. D	6	67	31	14	36.6	1.94
Hematite	Jefferson	John M. Smith	6	68	12, 31	17	39.8	1.40
Rolla	Phelps	Homer Ruggles	27	65	12	15	37.3	2.06
Jefferson City	Cole	Nicolas de Wyl	7	64	11	17	38.0	.....
Hermitage	Hickory	Miss Belle Moore	3	62	10	15	34.7	2.68
Bolivar	Polk	James A. Race	3	63	11	15	38.6	4.50
Warrensburg	Johnson	J. E. Pollock	28	58	10	10	33.4	3.53
Harrisonville	Cass	John Christian	4, 28	56	10	12	33.1	4.08
St. Joseph	Buchanan	Rev. Henry Bullard	6, 28	54	10	10	34.1	1.28
Oregon	Holt	William Kaucher	6	56	10	4	31.0	2.06
Averages							36.1	2.53
KANSAS.								
Atchison	Atchison	Dr. H. B. & Miss Horn	6	54	10	2	30.6	2.70
Leavenworth	Leavenworth	J. Stayman, M. D	28	57	10	5	30.1	3.45
Olatha	Johnson	W. Beckwith	28	56	10	6	31.3	3.90
Baxter Springs	Cherokee	Ingraham & Hyland	3	67	11	18	40.0	5.75
State University	Douglas	Prof. F. H. Snow	28	55	10	6	30.5	2.99
Holton	Jackson	Jas. Watters, M. D	6	50	10	3	30.6	.....
Le Roy	Coffey	J. G. Shoemaker	6	60	10	13	36.3	2.45
Neosho Falls	Woodson	Mrs. E. W. Grocsbeck	4, 5	56	10	11	32.0	4.10

Table showing the range of the thermometer, &c., for January—Continued.

Stations, &c.	Counties.	Observers.	Date.	Max. temp.	Date.	Min. temp.	Mean temp.	Rain fall.
KANSAS—Cont'd.				°		°	°	*In.*
State Agricult'l Coll.	Riley	Prof. B. F. Mudge	28	54	10, 25	9	30.6	1.15
Council Grove	Morris	A. Woodworth, M.D.	28	58	10, 11	12	35.4	2.75
Averages							32.7	3.24
NEBRASKA.								
Dakota	Dakota	H. H. Brown	27	46	25	— 6	23.9	0.55
Omaha Mission	Omaha Reserve	Rev. Wm. Hamilton	3	50	25	0	27.6	0 13
De Soto	Washington	Charles Seltz	21	43	25	— 4	24.7	0.60
Bellevue	Sarpy	Mrs. E. E. Caldwell	6, 27	46	25	2	26.3	0.90
Glendale	Cass	Dr. A.L. & Miss Child	21	49	25	— 2	23.4	1.30
Nebraska City	Otoe	Prof. P. Zahner	21	50	25	2	28.6	1.15
Peru	Nemeha	J. M. McKenzie	21, 27	47	25	3	28.0	0.43
Averages							26.1	0 72
UTAH.								
Wanship	Summit	Thomas Bullock	24	42	18	—20	20.5	1.70

NOTES ON THE WEATHER, JANUARY, 1869.

Houlton, Me.—Aurora, two arches with diffused light beneath instead of cloud, 10th; auroral mist 17th.

Steuben, Me.—Faint auroras 6th, 7th, 17th; singular alternations of rain, hail, snow, all winter; good sleighing, little snow, much ice.

Williamsburg, Me.—Aurora, bright streamers, 19th, p. m., and 20th, a. m.

Lisbon, Me.—Pleasant month, fine sleighing, only three really cold days.

West Waterville, Me.—Temperature 5.47° above January average for five years; best of sledding through December and this month.

Gardiner, Me.—Temperature nearly 4.6° above January average for 33 years, (18°.) November, snow 16 inches; December, 10.5 inches; January, 5.5 inches; never exceeded three inches on the ground, yet good sleighing throughout.

Standish, Me.—Snow in woods a foot deep; excellent sledding.

Norway, Me.—Faint aurora 7th; with bright streamers 17th; month of fine winter weather; snow-fall 12.2 inches.

Cornishville, Me.—January average temperature for 40 years, 17°; this January, 23.8°; snow fall, 16 inches.

Antrim, N. H.—Month mild and pleasant; seven days of snow; good sleighing.

Shelburne, N. H.—Aurora, streamers north-northwest to north-northeast 21st; snow-fall, 15.6 inches.

North Barnard, N. H.—Remarkably fine January and excellent sleighing.

Randolph, Vt.—Snow 1st, 2d, 11th, 12th; rain 5th, 10th; hail 30th.

Woodstock, Vt.—Good sleighing all month; snow-fall, 22 inches.

Brandon, Vt.—Except three days, a very mild month throughout.

Kingston, Mass.—Aurora 6th; remarkably warm and pleasant; only one cold day and one snow-storm; wild geese reported flying north.

Topsfield, Mass.—Month closes warm and open; good sleighing north and east most of the time; ice 12 inches thick, good quality.

Milton, Mass.—Warmest January since 1863, when it was 2° warmer. Average mean temperature of January for 45 years, 27.66°; coldest day in average of 44 years, February 1st.

North Billerica, Mass.—Open and beautiful month; good sleighing; ground nearly bare.

New Bedford, Mass.—Very little snow on ground, and ice not worth mention.

Mendon, Mass.—Ice on pond, 18 inches; snow, only in patches, 31st.

Lunenburg, Mass.—Severe snow-storm 1st, heavy and drifted; mildest January since 1863; 3.21° warmer than mean for 30 years, (24.62°;) but little wind; unhealthy; after 13th, sleighing good, but now ground nearly bare.

Richmond, Mass.—Spring day, gnats and mosquitoes out, 8th; month unusually mild, and sleighing very fine.

Newport, R. I.—Warmest January, and with less snow than I ever recorded.

Pomfret, Conn.—Month fine; no severe cold, no snow, splendid wheeling.

Columbia, Conn.—Snow-storm 1st; rain 4th, 11th, 30th; mild month; few storms.

Colebrook, Conn.—Good sleighing December 6th to January 9th; slight snow squalls 18th, 19th, 20th, 31st; heavy rain 29th and 30th.

Moriches, N. Y.—Freezing rain 1st; aurora 21st; rain, lightning, and thunder 30th; ice gone on ponds and but little frost in the ground 31st.

South Hartford, N. Y.—Brilliant arched aurora 7th; "broad" lake Champlain frozen over 19th; a very pleasant month; plenty of snow, good sleighing, few long storms.

Garrisons, N. Y.—Severe hail storm 1st; five inches laid; month of fine weather; frost penetrated but little.

Nyack, N. Y.—Hudson free from ice and steamboats running 31st.

Newburgh, N. Y.—Very mild month; maximum mean 7°, minimum mean 3° above January, 1868.

Sloansville, N. Y.—Very bright auroras early in month; snow even; sleighing good.

North Hammond, N. Y.—Bitter cold, with high wind, 1st, 25th; rest of month warm.

Houseville, N. Y.—Boisterous 1st; tempestuous 2d; first thaw 3d; auroras 6th, 7th, 10th, 17th; rain, with lightning and thunder, 30th.

Depauville, N. Y.—Snow drifting furiously 1st; auroras 5th, 7th, 10th; month pleasant, 9° warmer than any January in 5 years; sleighing good.

North Volney, N. Y.—Auroras 3d, 6th, 7th, 17th; heavy frost 17th.

Nichols, N. Y.—Hard snow-storms 1st and 2d; rain and thaw 9th; broke up ice in the Susquehanna and filled its banks.

Newark Valley, N. Y.—Rain with vivid lightning and heavy thunder 30th.

Rochester, N. Y.—At 10.35 p. m. on 21st a ball of fire lit up the mid heavens and passed to northeast, leaving two long streamers; in about a minute it burst with a report into two orbs and passed over the lake out of sight. Sleighing all the month, except eight days.

Buffalo, N. Y.—This month 4° warmer than the eleven preceding Januarys.

Newark, N. J.—Year came in with a violent northeast snow-storm, extending south beyond Washington, west beyond Chicago, and east to Maine; mean temperature 3.9° above the average of 25 Januarys; yet in 16 the mercury rose higher, and in six the mean temperature was higher than in this month.

Dover, N. J.—Severe storm of sleet 1st; covered trees with ice, and broke many so as to obstruct roads. But little ice put up. Ground hardly frozen.

Newfield, N. J.—No snow seen 1st; aurora 5th; yellow-birds seen

14th; first snow of January (one inch) 18th; thunder 30th. Farmers ploughed nearly all January.

Greenwich, N. J.—Caterpillar seen 14th; lightning and thunder 29th; wasps active, and blue-birds singing 30th; no snow, little ice, navigation not closed in January.

Vineland, N. J.—Violent rain-storm all day 1st, also 11th and 15th; thunder-storm 29th. Entire month open, and farm work vigorously prosecuted.

Fallsington, Pa.—Severe storm of sleet 1st; Delaware river open; broken month; frost mostly out of the ground; roads bad.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Rain, hail, and snow 1st; Schuylkill clear of ice 2d.

Horsham, Pa.—Heavy freezing sleet 1st; broke down trees and limbs; another, less severe, 11th; first good sleighing 18th; month open and warmer than in several years.

Plymouth Meeting, Pa.—Month began with a severe northeast storm of rain and hail, and closed with the ground free from frost.

Dyberry, Pa.—Good sleighing since December 8. January snow fell 12.4 inches.

Whitehall, Pa.—Yesterday's snow turned to hail and misty rain 1st; freezing rain 11th; broke down trees, and ice remained till 13th.

Factoryville, Pa.—Snow and sleet, five inches, very solid, 1st; month 8.56° warmer than four preceding Januarys; good sleighing nearly all the month.

Reading, Pa.—Latter half of month spring-like; snow and frost nearly all gone, and grass growing.

Parkesville, Pa.—Heavy sleet 1st; continued till 5th; heaviest ever known here; injured maple, peach, and other trees, being about an inch thick of ice.

Westchester, Pa.—Easterly storm of December 30 continued till 5th; great thickness of ice on trees; heaviest sleet since 1832; sap flowing freely from broken maple limbs 23d.

Ephrata, Pa.—Rain 1st to 4th, forming an inch of ice on trees, &c.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Sleety snow 1st; rain six days, snow one, and snow and rain one.

Carlisle, Pa.—Sleet, mist, rain, snow, all forming ice, 1st; month of sunny days, moonlit nights, and little wind, but unhealthy; many deaths of aged people.

Fountain Dale, Pa.—First four days vapor, ice, destruction of trees; another icy day 11th; remainder mild, fine for outdoor work, some ploughing done.

Tioga, Pa.—River bank full, and ice gone, 10th; frozen over again 22d.

Grampian Hills, Pa.—Two feet hard snow on ground 1st, when sleet set in and broke down trees, &c. Though snow is deep and travelling difficult, the month has been pleasant.

Johnstown, Pa.—Heavy rain, lightning and thunder, 30th; month mild.

Franklin, Pa.—Freezing rain, snow, and rain, 1st; Allegany river opened 4th; frost out of ground 6th; snow, rain, sleet, snow 11th; rain, with lightning, 29th.

Connellsville, Pa.—Aurora, bright streamers, 21st; thunder-storm 29th.

Newcastle, Pa.—Blue-birds 8th and 9th; 12 inches snow 12th; still in sight; made sleighing for two weeks. January unusually mild.

Beaver, Pa.—Heavy easterly rain 1st and 2d; frost out of ground 3d; heavy thunder and lightning, with much rain, 29th.

Woodlawn, Md.—Freezing mist and rain, breaking down trees, 1st to 5th; Susquehanna open 10th. Month 7.8° warmer than last three Januarys; snow fall only one-eight of an inch.

Mount St. Mary's, near Emmittsburg, Md.—Rain, snow, sleet, mist freezing on and breaking down trees, &c., 1st to 5th. Month remarkably mild.

Johnsontown, Va.—Slight rain and mist 1st; tree-frogs heard 5th; thunder-shower 30th.

Surry C. H., Va.—First ice since December 26th; 13th, frogs heard and insects on wing; 28th, first thunder and lightning of the year, with rain; 30th, a wild blustering day.

Zuni Station, Va.—Aurora 13th; wild geese flying north 26th; thunder-storm 30th.

Ashland, Va.—Rain, loud rattling thunder and vivid lightning night of 29th.

Wytheville, Va.—Mildest January known—not enough snow to cover the ground; nights cold, days pleasant, and farmers ploughing for corn.

White Day, W. Va.—Heavy thunder-storm 30th; snow on seven days, 10 inches.

Weston, W. Va.—Heavy thunder with little rain 29th, wind southwest.

Cabell C. H., W. Va.—Thunder-shower from west at 5 a. m. 4th; thunder and lightning in west without rain 29th.

Goldsboro, N. C.—Lightning in northwest 16th, 29th; a remarkably mild month.

Oxford, N. C.—Heavy thunder and lightning with rain from northwest 29th.

Guilford Mine, N. C.—At 1 a. m. 29th vivid lightning and deafening thunder, and 7.40 p. m. lightning, thunder, and rain—rain ending at 2.10 a. m. on 30th.

Albemarle, N. C.—Thunder-storm with hail from southwest 29th; late sown grain now growing finely; a good stand.

Anderson, S. C.—Month very equable and mild—last part especially good for farmers.

Atlanta, Ga.—Thunder-storm from southwest; wild plums near blossoming.

Moulton, Ala.—Few days wholly fair; many cloudy and dull; some cold with rain; vegetation not started yet.

Greene Springs, Ala.—Slight snow 10th; thunder in south and southwest 29th. The meteor of December 5th was seen at Tuscumbia, 150 miles north.

Havana, Ala.—Thunder and diffuse lightning 3d; diffuse lightning a. m., and with thunder p. m., 29th.

Lake City, Fla.—Frosts 6th, 12th; 19th, ice; 13th, farmers ploughing for corn.

Ocala, Fla.—Third severe freeze 12th; lightning in southeast 29th.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Only two slight frosts; mean temperature nearly 2° above average.

Yorktown, Texas.—Thunder-storm with hail 9th; another from northwest 31st.

Galveston, Texas.—Disagreeable month of rains and fogs—no great storms.

Houston, Texas.—Aurora 9th, 12th, 30th; sleet 9th; snow 10th; frost 25th; thunder 26th and 28th, and with constant lightning in east at 6 to 10 p. m. on 28th.

Lavacca, Texas.—Norther nearly all day 18th—not a north wind, but colder, instantly changing temperature again 19th; red mulberry leafing 31st.

New Orleans, La.—White frosts 6th, 12th, 13th; ice 11th; spring weather, mocking-birds singing and vegetation putting forth vigorously.

Grenada, Miss.—White maple and plum near blossoming.

Brookhaven, Miss.—Lightning and distant thunder north and northwest 3d; snow 10th; vivid lightning, with hail, north and northeast, 24th; flashes of lightning and heavy thunder southwest followed by hail and rain from west, 28th.

Natchez, Miss.—Thunder and lightning 3d, followed by rain in the night; five inches snow 10th, 11th; thunder showers 28th.

Marion C. H., Miss.—Hyacinths and violets blooming 17th to 22d. Cold and disagreeable month. Excessive rains retarded ploughing, gardening, &c.

Elizabethton, Tenn.—Month unusually warm—many farmers ploughing.

Clarksville, Tenn.—Gentle rain December 31 and January 1; snow 10 inches 11th.

Memphis, Tenn.—Rain December 29 to January 1; snow east and south, none here 11th. Trees budding, grass growing, rosebushes leafing. Mean temperature, 7.8° above December.

Pine Grove, Ky.—Snow rain, sleet and snow 10th in all eight inches heavy snow; thunder-storm 29th, with strong wind and hail, then lightning east, southeast, and south.

New Lisbon, Ohio.—Rain 1st; bees out 7th; rain, thunder, and lightning 29th. Warmest January in 30 years—fine for grass and winter grain.

Steubenville, Ohio.—Light snow 15th, 31st; rain, thunder, and lightning 29th.

Painesville, Ohio.—Sleet 1.5 inch 1st; frequent thunder but little rain 29th.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Month unusually mild, 2° above January, 1858. Average January temperature of 14 years, 26.34°; this, 33.18°.

Kelley's Island, Ohio.—Most violent northeast storm 1st; snow, sleet, and freezing rain—brilliant aurora 21st. Warmest January since 1863.

North Fairfield, Ohio.—Freezing mist 1st, covering everything with ice five-eight of an inch thick; aurora 21st; vegetation starting 25th; thunder-shower 20th. Warmest January since 1861; 1863 nearly as warm.

Toledo, Ohio.—Average January temperature 32.97°; for nine years 27.508°; for 1863 34.104°.

Westerly, Ohio.—Rainy 1st; thunder-showers with very sharp lightning 29th, p. m.

Bowling Green, Ohio.—Brilliant aurora 21st; thunder storm 29th. Only one clear day, 23d.

Urbana, Ohio.—Fog 1st; vivid lightning with thunder 6 p. m. 29th. Mean temperature 8° above January average of 17 years 1858 only great, when mean was 36.45°.

Jacksonburg, Ohio.—Thunder-storm 4 p. m. 29th, and lightning east in evening.

Litchfield, Mich.—Spring weather about 8th; no sleighing since 5th; good wheeling 10th to 29th; ground frozen about four inches deep 31st.

Cold Water, Mich.—Six inches snow 1st; fields bare 8th; roads dusty 26th.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Sunniest January I have seen here; little snow or rain. Fruit buds and wheat not yet injured.

Northport, Mich.—Tedious easterly storm, but not very cold, 1st; low aurora 20th. Month very mild and open. Many sudden deaths among the Indians.

Holland, Mich.—Snow and wind 1st; aurora 30; rain and slight snows on 12 days.

Copper Falls, Mich.—Unusually mild winter; less snow than usual; harbors open.

Vevay, Ind.—Yellowbirds and moles 5th; brilliant aurora 20th; bluebirds and blackbirds 28th; thunder in west at 3.30 p. m., and diffuse lightning northeast at 6.30 p. m. 29th.

Muncie, Ind.—Mean temperature 12.92° above January, 1868, and 14.14° above January, 1867.

Knightstown, Ind.—Heavy thunder with hail from southwest at 2.5(p. m. 29th.

Rensselaer, Ind.—Very heavy sleet 1st, 2d; lightning and heavy thunder 4 p. m. 29th. Month warm and equable; roads now dry and dusty.

Marengo, Ill.—Snow 1st; drifted at night; average depth 12 inches.

King's Mills, Ill.—Severe northeast snow-storm 1st, 2d. Pleasantest January for years.

Belvidere, Ill.—Northeast storm 1st, 2d; Indian summer weather 19th to 24th; aurora 21st. Very mild month.

Winnebago, Ill.—Light snow 1st, 2d; bright aurora 20th. Mean temperature 10.7° above 11 preceding Januarys.

Tiskilwa, Ill.—Rain December 31, froze on trees, &c.; snow on 1st and 2d, loaded trees to their utmost capacity; auroras mornings of 19th, 20th.

Hennepin, Ill.—Gentle freezing rain, then snow, 1st and 2d; no frost or ice since; auroras 19th, 20th, 21st.

Laomi, Ill.—Wild geese flying north 21st; extraordinarily mild January; no storms; roads deep mud, almost impassable.

Dubois, Ill.—Frogs 8th; bright, blood-red aurora a. m. 20th; bluebirds 22d; heavy thunder-storm 2 a. m. 29th; no snow, little rain; temperature 9° above average of last four Januarys; winter wheat fine; peaches safe, except some tender varieties.

Mt. Sterling, Ill.—Lunar haloes frequent; average temperature 11° above December, and 17° above last January; frost nearly out of ground, and roads next to impassable for loaded teams.

Plymouth, Wis.—Month 7° above average temperature of five past Januarys; sleighing middling good; much improved since snow of 29th.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Snow December 31 and January 1; sleighing destroyed 4th; aurora a. m., p. m., and all night 20th.

Embarrass, Wis.—Aurora 6th; very bright, blood-red aurora a. m. 20th; bright, double-arch aurora 21st; hardest snow-storm this winter, snow badly drifted 30th.

Baraboo, Wis.—Unprecedented January for steadily mild weather.

New Lisbon, Wis.—Fifteen inches snow fell 28th and 29th.

Bayfield, Wis.—Very brilliant aurora a. m. 20th; another less bright a. m. 21st.

Afton, Minn.—First sleighing 1st; aurora 6th, 7th; finest January I ever saw; ground frozen three feet; snow fell 6.9 inches.

St. Paul, Minn.—Beautiful aurora, 5 a. m. 20th; only one milder January in 10 years.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Little snow, but good sleighing all the month; ice in Mississippi 21½ inches thick, being 5½ inches less than usual at this season.

Koniska, Minn.—Aurora, bright crimson streamers, p. m. 21 and a. m. 22; again, p. m. 22 and a. m. 23; mirage 25th—objects 20 to 50 miles distant appeared high in air, as only two or three miles away; finest January in 13 years; clear nearly all the time.

New Ulm, Minn.—Aurora all night of 20th and 21st; month one of the finest—only needed a little snow to facilitate farm work.

Clinton, Iowa.—Snow stopped the cars at State Center 8th; but no snow here.

Dubuque, Iowa.—Bright aurora at 4 a. m., and slight at 7 p. m., 20th.

Bowen's Prairie, Iowa.—Aurora a. m. 18th; springs low, but month pleasant.

Guttenberg, Iowa.—Poor sleighing and worse wheeling this month, but good for cattle at straw-piles; they never looked better. Ice on slough 15 inches on 20th.

Independence, Iowa.—Aurora 20th, 21st; mild, equable month; no snow or rain, and no hard winds from 9th to 26th.

Waterloo, Iowa.—Snow fell 20 inches; good sleighing four weeks; but little wind.

Rockford, Iowa.—Rough snow-storm 1st—worst storm of season; snow badly drifted, 29th; otherwise the mildest January I ever knew; snow-fall 18 inches.

Iowa Falls, Iowa.—Heavy snow-storm 1st; badly drifted snow 29th; aurora 21st, lasting till a. m. 22d.

Algona. Iowa.—Snow-storm of December 31, ended night of 1st; aurora, a. m. and p. m. 20th; snow-storm 28th and 29th.

Boonboro', Iowa.—Snow-storm 1st; mirage 14th; objects 14 and 15 miles distant seen clearly, as if near; mean temperature 3.53° above January average of 14 years.

Rolfe, Iowa.—Mirages 11th, 12th, 14th, 21st—the first three particularly fine, raising up scenery 30 to 40 miles distant, and presenting it plainly, and apparently only a mile or two off.

Hematite, Mo.—Month remarkably mild and free from snow; wheat fine; peaches safe yet; blue-birds here all through January.

Hermitage, Mo.—Month uniformly mild, suitable for making maple sugar; streams flush and no ice; roads muddy; mean temperature 11.2° higher than in 1868.

Bolivar, Mo.—Except a few mornings, ploughing all month.

Oregon, Mo.—Trees, &c., coated with ice 1st, 2d, 8th, 12th, and 29th; aurora 20th; pond ice a foot thick 23d; great commotion among blue-birds, snow-birds and water fowls.

Alatha, Kansas.—No winter like this in 11 years, except part of October, clouds, snow, rain, and mud making business difficult ever since summer.

Holton, Kansas.—Still wet and disagreeable; fruit and forest trees broken by weight of ice on 1st; peaches killed December 11th; fall wheat looks well.

Le Roy, Kansas.—River rose 22 feet in 30 hours 15th and 16th; no ice this month.

Burlington, Kansas.—Neosho river not frozen over this month.

Council Grove, Kansas.—Muddiest, warmest, rainiest January since this was a State. Wheat looking fine, and an unusual breadth sown.

Glendale, Neb.—Platte river closed 5th; Missouri river, partly, 8th, wholly 12th. A very warm, even and uneventful month.

Nebraska City, Neb.—Forked lightning and several thunder peals, with a little rain, 28th. Ice on river 16 inches thick.

Wanship, Utah.—Strong wind and snow 1st; water in house frozen 14th; first railway train arrived 15th.

Harrisburg, Utah.—Cloudy, foggy, stormy 1st, 2d; first snow, melted as it fell, 27th; farmers preparing to sow wheat; mountains full of snow, and earth full of grasshopper's eggs, a promise and a threat.